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ITALO-FRENCH ALPS BRISTLE WITH FORTS

Network of Strategic Roads Leads Over Mountain and Valley

CHASSEURS ALPINS HOLD STERN GUARD

Six Rigorous Passport Visas Await Traveler Crossing Frontier

With Benito Mussolini pointing to the new French fortifications as the reason for his sensational speeches, and France indicating Signor Mussolini's speeches as the reason for its fortifications, Franco-Italian relations have entered a precarious circle. To determine the exact situation upon the Alpine frontier, of which very little is known, as compared with the famous line of steel and concrete in Alsace-Lorraine, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *has sent a special correspondent to inspect, in so far as permissible, the military works along the barrier from Switzerland to the Mediterranean. The following is the first of two articles.*

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SOSPEL, Maritime Alps, France—Up and down all the leagues of high Alps, through which the French and Italian frontiers march together from the northern point of meeting among the eternal snows on the slopes of Mont Blanc to the southern corner on the azure Mediterranean, there is little on the surface and much behind the scenes to reveal the heavily fortified frontier.

No excitement, no massing of troops, no huge construction plants indicate the erection of new super-armored fortifications which are so strikingly apparent on the Franco-German border. Yet in every one of the mountain passes through which troop movements could be possible there are new fortresses carefully masked and every valley is traced and intertraced with new strategic roads even more important than the fortresses themselves.

Only in the last two or three years have the French commenced construction, which the Italians for their part began in the early days of Fascism. There are few more rugged and beautiful boundaries anywhere in the world. Moreover, the Alps themselves constitute a defensive barrier of the first order. From time immemorial it has needed only a handful of determined troops to mount guard and only a few great conquerers like Hannibal and Napoleon have been able successfully to cross the barrier with invading armies.

The Alps form a continuous great wall from north to south. In a few places, perhaps a dozen in all, there are mountain passes by which the

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Brazil Settles to Formation of New Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—This capital, on Nov. 1, shed the carnival attire it donned the day before to receive Dr. Getulio Vargas, the new Brazilian Chief of State, and turned to the serious business of cementing revolutionary gains and constructing a new government.

In all this Dr. Vargas, newly arrived from Sao Paulo and the Parana-Sao Paulo border fighting front, was the central figure. He still lacked official title, but his authority was recognized, and it was felt assured that some legal method would be found to place him in the office made vacant by the deposition of Dr. Washington Luis.

The problem, however, was complicated by the continued refusal of Dr. Luis to resign. He still is confined in the officers' quarters of the Copacabana Fortress and insists on serving out his term, which expires Nov. 15, even though as a prisoner. At that time Dr. Julio Prestes was scheduled to succeed him, but Dr. Prestes now is a refugee in the British Consulate in Sao Paulo, and the revolutionary elements, at least, recognize Dr. Vargas, his opponent in the national elections, as having been elected in his stead.

The train, on which Dr. Vargas came to Rio de Janeiro guarded by cowboy troops from Rio Grande do Sul, arrived several hours late. Enormous crowds, anxious to see the revolutionary leader, met it and escorted Dr. Vargas to Cattete Palace, which the military junta had invited him to occupy.

Shortly before nightfall army airplanes circled over the waiting crowds and scattered confetti. Ticker tape was thrown from windows of the business district as the revolutionary leader was driven through the streets to the palace.

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Union Prime Minister Protests British Native Policy in Africa

General Hertzog's Talk Aligns Dominion With Kenya White Settlers—He Also Pleads for Part in Deciding Empire Problems

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister of South Africa, has made a statement which goes far toward aligning the Dominion for which he speaks, with white settlers in Kenya, in opposition to the British Government's East African policy of regarding native interests as "paramount" where they clash with those of Europeans. It also, it is thought, suggests the question of the extent to which Britain should settle such fundamental empire problems without consulting the overseas nations of the British Commonwealth.

Addressing the Empire Parliamentary Association here Oct. 31, General Hertzog asked for more coöperation between the British Government and South Africa in dealing with native problems.

"We cannot help feeling," he said, "that the utmost caution should be observed in dealing with matters of policy in Africa likely to affect the future interests, not only of Europeans in Europe, but even more so the interests of the Union in Africa, which stand to be prejudically affected by hasty action. It was for this reason that a few weeks ago I ventured to support a colleague of mine in South Africa, when he expressed the view that the British Government, when it comes to deal with matters of native policy in Africa, should not, without consulting the Government of the Union, introduce any new principle or change of policy which might affect its position in South Africa."

General Hertzog went on to disclaim any desire to interfere unduly. "You would be doing no more than your duty," he said, "if you deprecated any attempt to interfere in the conduct of matters subject to your administration, no matter by whom. We don't ask that we shall be allowed to assist you in governing East Africa. That's your business, but what we do think we are entitled to is, that as one of your partners in the Commonwealth, you and we should work hand in hand, consulting one another as to how to proceed in our discussions respecting these problems, so that our policies may be mutually helpful and not destructive to one another.

"The policy of the paramountcy of native interest in eastern Africa may be said to be a policy concerning the British Government alone, and so it would if it were confined to eastern Africa. But its effects are almost certain to have a disturbing effect on conditions in South Africa, and therefore we cannot but feel that the two members of the British Commonwealth concerned should come into closer consultation with one another and in closer harmony than has been the case."

General Hertzog's case is that South Africa is the fatherland of European residents. Their title to it, he thinks, is as valid as that of any nationals to any country. They have the right therefore to insist on their country and their civilization being secured to them, he declares. Other points made by General Hertzog were that the policy of the paramountcy of the natives' interests and of "equal rights" were alike impossible of application where the white men had established a home in Africa for himself and those who followed him. Nothing, he also said, would so alienate the white man's affection and good will toward the native as the anxiety caused by the thought of domination by native rule.

REICH WAVERS BETWEEN MORE ARMS OR REVISION

Steel Helmet Tells People Wage Cuts Pay for Young Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's hopes for obtaining revision of the Young plan are preventing the Reich from insisting upon the increased German armament demanded by the Nationalist parties, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a well-informed source.

No conference of experts called to revise the Young Plan would consent to lower Germany's obligations if they knew that the money saved would be spent on increased armaments. Moreover, the Reich wants to remain on a friendly footing with the White House, and since President Hoover, to all appearance, is keenly interested in disarmament, the Reich would rather not undertake any steps regarding increased armaments.

The Reich, however, seems determined to demand the calling of the full disarmament conference, and it is not impossible that this appeal will be made at the coming session of the preliminary disarmament conference in Geneva.

In responsible financial circles the idea of asking for a moratorium is not much favored, it seems. The same difficulties would be encountered after the moratorium expired, it is said. What Germany needs is revision, it is declared. Some hold that in the coming spring Germany may believe it to be impossible to continue payments on the present scale. More and more the reparations payments are being blamed for the economic hardships under which the population is suffering and this view is gradually being accepted by many people, which is not unnatural, since they read and hear of it almost daily.

One of the Steel Helmet committees, for instance, has just issued a statement telling people that the Young Plan is being fulfilled with the help of the proposed cuts in their wages and salaries. Such statements naturally incite many people against the Young Plan, quite apart from tending to radicalism among the masses. This embitterment and radicalism certainly helps the Government in demanding revision of the Young Plan.

The Berlin metal industrialists—the struggle with the metal workers over lowering wages scarcely over—are now trying to lower the salaries of their clerks. Such a measure, the Vossische Zeitung writes, is bound to increase radicalism in the population.

Red Apples Working to Relieve Jobless

NEW YORK (AP)—Smiling red apples went to work Nov. 1 to help end unemployment in New York.

They were displayed in crates by jobless men at prominent corners in the mid-town shopping zone, with placards, "Unemployed—buy an apple." Their price was a nickel.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN GAINING IN INDIA

BOMBAY (AP)—Nonpayment of taxes, one of the planks of the civil disobedience campaign platform, appears to be gaining ground in some sections of India.

All-India National Congress reports say that 50,000 peasants of the Bardoli region have left their homes resolved not to pay land taxes until Swaraj, or home rule is established.

GERMAN AFFAIRS UNDER CONTROL, SPEAKERS STATE

Soundness of Institutions Outlined to Foreign Policy Group

Germany's leaders are too busy regulating the difficult but progressive flow of governmental activities, and the nation's industrial forces are too well organized to accept seriously any propaganda, hinging on possible revolutionary interruptions, speakers declared in Boston at the opening seasonal luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Nov. 1.

Dr. Carl H. Becker, formerly Prussian Minister of Education, and professor in the University of Berlin, declared possible revolution in Germany is remote. Because of a general disappointment, Germany is in a state of unrest, he said, but order and peace, with greater possibilities for work, are the aims of the people and the Government.

The main reasons for Germany's disappointment he explained rested in the development of a serious crisis in the democratic and parliamentary system and in Germany's international situation.

If Germany is given a fair chance by those demanding reparation payments, the cost of which has placed the nation in a position of continual struggle to keep above the tides of financial collapse, the revolutionary question will be positively dismissed, he said.

Germany's large powerful peasantry, great industrial middle class, more than 1,000,000 small tradesmen and existing regional patriotism constitute the country's bulwark against revolutionary tendencies as nourished by the Communists and so-called Fascists, Josef A. Schumpeter, professor of political economy at the University of Bonn and visiting lecturer at Harvard, told the audience.

He pointed out that the majority of industrial workmen in Germany are well organized, and follow the lead of the parties in power, the Social Democratic and Center Parties, which are hostile to revolutionary changes. Regional patriotism makes it exceedingly difficult for revolutionary groups

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TWENTY JUDGES SUPPORT DRYS IN STATE ISSUE

Retention of Enforcement Act Urged at Dinner in Massachusetts

Twenty Massachusetts justices have broken away from their usual silence on public topics and stepped to the front ranks of those fighting for the retention of the Baby Volstead Act.

At a dinner given by law enforcement groups in the Parker House Oct. 31, they testified to the vital utility of the act in checking illegal manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor. Its repeal, they said, would tie the hands of the courts and lay Massachusetts open to lawless elements.

Since in Massachusetts judges are appointed and not elected, it was made plain that the attitude of the judges regarding the question of enforcement was without political significance.

The justices made it clear that they were violating no ethics of the profession in standing with the drys, since the question of state law enforcement transcends politics, and has become a question of patriotism.

While they insisted that they spoke as citizens and not in their judicial capacity, they nevertheless acknowledged that their experience on the bench put them in a better position than most other groups in the community to evaluate the actual results of the state act.

The meeting was arranged as the culmination of the campaign against the proposed repeal, to appear as Question Number 2 on the ballot Nov. 4. The chief organizations sponsoring the event were the Opposed to Repeal Committee, the Constitution Defense Committee, the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, the Committee Against Repeal of the State Enforcement Law, and the Law Enforcement League.

Robert Luce, Representative from Massachusetts, in the United States Congress, presided. He was introduced by John C. L. Dowling, representing Roman Catholic drys.

The four justices who spoke in person were Judge Arthur P. Stone of the District Court of Cambridge, Judge Albert E. Hayden, Roxbury; Judge George B. Sears, Salem, and Judge Malcolm E. Sturtevant of Somerville. Charles F. Perkins, former judge of Brookline, read messages from 16 other justices who could not be present, but strongly seconded the stand taken by the speakers.

Mr. Dowling, a dry Democrat, said in his remarks introducing Mr. Luce that he is impressed by the volume of personal liberty arguments arising from wet sources, but he has noticed that the same people have little to say about unselfishness.

"They may talk about personal rights," he declared, "but there is no right in voting against public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time!"

Mr. Luce prefaced his presentation of the speakers by referring to the status of the wet-dry question in Washington. It is hard to understand in the Capital, he said, why there is so much discussion of prohibition in other places. He described prohibition as a dead issue in Congress. Most legislators there ignore the arguments

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Budapest Police Act to Suppress Soviet-Aided 'Plot'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The police here report a successful raid for suppressing the Communists' preparations for a Soviet-aided "plot" on Nov. 1. Two secret printing shops and some literature were discovered and 80 arrests were made including the manager of the oil factory, Franz Rona, and his wife, who were accused of heading the officially dissolved communistic organization, whose former leader, the textile manager, Paul Foeldes, has been imprisoned since Sept. 7.

The plot consisted of a barefooted hunger procession of unemployed to Budapest as a protest against economic conditions. A similar demonstration Sept. 2 caused disturbances in the streets. This is the third sign of latent social unrest of the past two months.

Apparently the action which the Government has proposed with a view to relieving the distress of the agrarian industrial workers is considered insufficient and the Government's unwillingness to introduce the secret ballot for the elections next spring is resented.

Bedouins Keep Strict Rules at Wells, Even Sparing Water of Foes on Raids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASRA, Irak—The etiquette of watering at wells in the desert is fairly rigid—a necessary precaution in view of the scarcity of water in Arabia and the need of the Bedouins and their animals for what supplies there are. Even when tribes are raiding each other, there is no destruction or tampering with wells.

It is the duty of the Sheikh of one of the tribes in the neighborhood to give the wells general supervision, but all visiting Arabs whether individuals or in bands are expected to follow the rules.

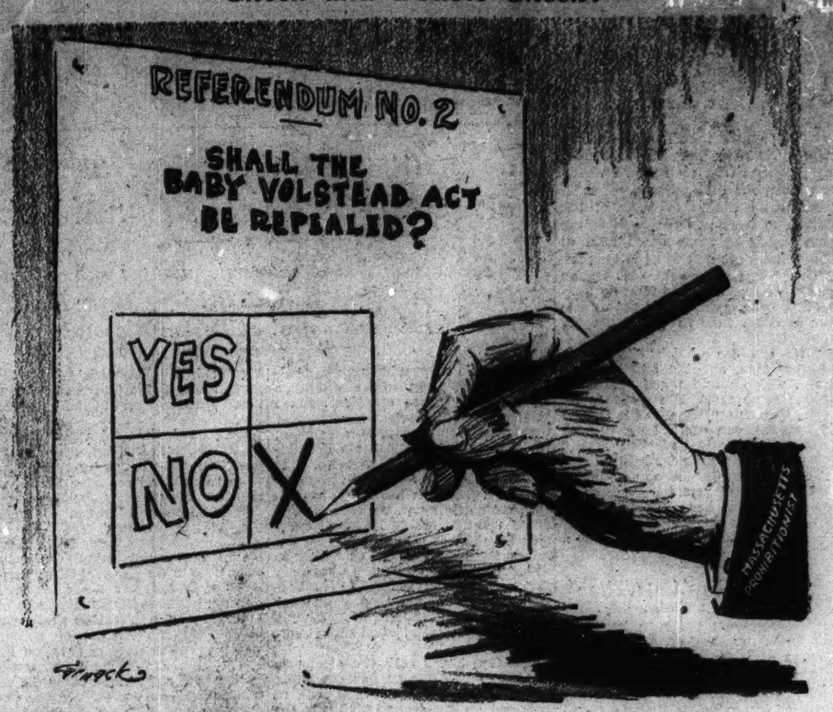
The mouth of the well is usually protected by stout branches of camel thorn or other desert bushes, and these must always be replaced to prevent the blowing in of sand. As a rule, a trough is placed near the well. Each watering party fills its goatskins and lays them within the trough so that the camels may drink their required quota, which sometimes amounts to half a dozen or even ten gallons. The visitors to the wells provide their own ropes and buckets.

It is also etiquette when traveling in the desert not to refuse water to any wayfarer who asks for it. Raiding parties will frequently hold up European motorcars, find out where they are going, and take from them all their water except enough to get them to their destination.

Desert animals have developed a keen sense of smell for water. Wolves and jackals have been known to come up at night to encampments, and although there was plenty of food which might have been thought tempting, all they have come for is the water in the goatskins.

Camels on the march, if they have been going for two or three days without water, will suddenly quicken their pace because they have smelt water, with the wells still a day's march away.

'Check and Double Check!'



France Ready to Ratify Pact on Main Ships

Awaits Waiving of Parity by Italy Before Action on Other Clauses

French gestures of good will toward general naval disarmament have revived hope that an eventual accord may be reached by the Paris and Rome Governments, thus paving the way to complete ratification of the London treaty by all five powers, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and having already ratified.

Conversations held with French and Italian officials by Hugh S. Gibson, head of the American delegation to the Geneva conference, are regarded at Washington as most hopeful for the renewal of French-Italian negotiations, broken off suddenly last September.

The question of parity is still holding the two Mediterranean powers apart, and it is understood that the Gibson proposals will offer a way out of this paramount obstacle to the end of naval rivalry, the barrier which must be crossed before permanent world peace may be forecast.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — France is prepared to ratify promptly those clauses of the London Naval Treaty to which French signatures have already been attached, namely, those which deal principally with the cessation of further construction of capital ships until 1936.

Whether the Government will go further and approve the signature and ratification of other clauses which deal definitely with limitation continues to be conditional on some alteration in the Italian demand for parity with France. The bill for ratifying that portion of the treaty already signed will probably be presented to Parliament shortly after it reassembles Nov. 4.

Prospects for change in the Italian attitude are considered slight because since Franco-Italian naval conversations were suspended in September after failure of experts to agree, the Fascist Grand Council has reaffirmed its decision not to come to terms with France on any other basis than parity. Moreover, the recent speech of Benito Mussolini was not interpreted in France as giving any encouragement to further attempts to reach an understanding.

André Tardieu, French Prime Minister, is understood to have assured Hugh S. Gibson, head of the American delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission meeting in Geneva Nov. 6, that France was ready to ratify those sections of the London treaty already signed. This was done

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Is FARM RELIEF Succeeding ?

This question concerning the welfare of the American farmer is one of the most vital in the United States. The Christian Science Monitor will publish a series of six articles entitled "Farm Relief: How It Is Working Out," written by men qualified to evaluate the present success of the plan and its future prospects. The first article will appear

MONDAY

Colombia to Observe 27th Year of Peace

By the Associated Press

Bogota, Colombia

THERE have been revolutions in various parts of South America this year, but the people of Colombia are to celebrate with a nation-wide fiesta Nov. 21 the twenty-seventh anniversary of complete internal peace.

Bordered by five other nations, Colombia has not a single fort on its 3000 miles of frontier or 1100 miles of seacoast.

MOVIES IN RELIEF SHOWN BEFORE OPTICAL SOCIETY

Wearing of Special Goggles or Other Device Unnecessary, Inventor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—A new system of motion pictures in relief like pictures shown in an old-fashioned stereoscope, had its first public showing here by the inventor, Dr. Herbert E. Ives of the Bell Telephone Company, before the Optical Society of America.

"A long-standing problem," Dr. Ives explained, "which has attracted the attention of many investigators, is to find some method of projecting pictures on a screen so as to show relief without demanding that the spectators wear special goggles or other devices to direct separate pictures to each eye.

"This problem has been solved as a laboratory experiment by using the same general kind of pictures and rigid structures which have been worked out for making parallax panagrams.

"In one method of projection the screen is built upon celluloid or glass rods, which are so calculated as to reflect light upon them directly back in the direction from which it came. A large number of pictures are then shown on the screen from a battery of lanterns standing side by side. These pictures are originally made from a series of different points of view.

"Each of the pictures on the screen can be seen from only one direction, so that with a large enough number of projectors any observer sees a separate view with each eye no matter what his position. He consequently sees a picture in relief upon the screen.

"In the second method of projection the screen is made up of transparent lenticular rods so calculated that from any direction of observation one receives light only from an exceedingly narrow strip on the back of each rod."

Both the methods of projection were shown to the Optical Society. The pictures exhibited were small and on account of the crudeness of the experimental apparatus were visible to relatively only small groups of people at one time. Dr. Ives explained that the methods used are susceptible of refinement and are theoretically applicable to the production of motion pictures in relief, though at a very great cost.

Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, welcomed the delegates.

BLISS KNAPP TO TALK OVER WEEI, BOSTON

On Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2:30 p. m., Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., will radiocast from Station WEEI, Boston, Mass., an address on "Why I Am a Christian Scientist." It will be one of a series of addresses by representatives of different religions to be delivered from this radio station under the general caption, "Famous Faiths."

Empire Tariff Group Wins in London Voting

Baldwin Gets Setback as Beaverbrook Candidate Leads by 941

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Admiral Taylor, Empire free trade candidate, headed the polls, in the South Paddington by-election on Oct. 31, where he obtained 11,209 votes, the official Conservative candidate, Sir Herbert Lidiard, being second with 10,268, and the Labor representative, Miss Dorothy Evans, coming third with 7944. This result has given a push to the already vigorous movement for promoting British Empire unity at all costs.

Admiral Taylor was put forward by the press magnates, Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, under somewhat complicated circumstances in opposition to Mr. Baldwin's representative, who was a strong candidate. Admiral Taylor stood for a policy differing from that of Mr. Baldwin in the extent and definiteness of the tariff changes he was prepared to support as a means of promoting the economic unity of the component nations of the British Commonwealth. In particular, while Admiral Taylor would tax food imports unconditionally in order to facilitate giving effective preference in Britain to the chief items of production in Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State, Sir Herbert Lidiard was only able to say that he approved of a free hand for his party to introduce such a triff if it proved upon investigation that sufficient benefit for British trade could be obtained in return.

Admiral Taylor was thus an unreserved protectionist. Mr. Baldwin's objection to his policy depended, not on any difference of opinion regarding its intrinsic merits, but upon the ground that, while it might prove acceptable in the constituencies in the South of England, where the Conservatives are dominant, nevertheless to adopt it for his party would be to invite defeat in the industrial areas further north, without the support of which it would be impossible to secure a majority in the country as a whole.

This argument was indorsed almost unanimously by the general Conservative meeting on Oct. 30, which confirmed its allegiance to Mr. Baldwin himself. At the same time that this meeting was taking place

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Unlimited Funds for Crime Fighters

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Crime-fighting forces have been strengthened by the organization of an investigating bureau by the "Secret Six," a committee formed by the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Alexander G. Jamie, who has been in charge of the special agents of the Federal Prohibition Department here, is directing the new force. D. L. Kooken has gone with him as assistant. The United States Department of Justice is lending these and will lend other star investigators to the local drive.

In assuming the new post, Mr. Jamie, who served five years in prohibition enforcement and eight years with the Department of Justice, said that his new bureau would work with and through existing agencies.

"Official investigations and prosecutions are sometimes handicapped by insufficient funds," said Mr. Jamie. "They cannot admit this publicly and simply have to go along the best they can. The 'Secret Six' is putting up money enough to make investigation swift and effective.

"For example in government service if you have a chance to buy information it takes two weeks or more to get official approval. In this new bureau there will be no padlocks on the cash box if valuable information is volunteered."

It will be the policy of the bureau to keep its movements secret.

$1,000,000,000 FEDERAL PLAN TO HELP IDLE

Construction Program Will Contribute Greatly to Jobless Relief

EMPLOYERS ACT ON PLEA OF COMMITTEE

1,034,000 Listed on Pay Roll of Government-Work Programs Reported

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The extent to which the Government is contributing to the stabilization of employment was disclosed by President Hoover Oct. 31, in a summary of Government contract totals and employees.

By Feb. 1, 1931, the President declared, the total Government construction work will amount to $1,000,000,000. Since Jan. 1, 1930, due to the Government's building activities over 43,000 workers have been added to pay rolls, reaching a total on Oct. 1, of 1,034,000.

Contracts for public construction now under way amount to $567,736,000, the President stated, with $370,000,000 worth of work authorized, but not as yet contracted for. This total of $938,000,000 does not include, it was explained, department construction work, reaching into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, but which has not yet been positively computed.

The figures given do, however, include construction of ships under Shipping Board loans and naval vessel building, but not aircraft work.

Employees' figures take in all civil service workers, the army and navy, and all directly employed on government projects. Workers in plants producing supplies for the Government are not, however, in these totals.

Repairs Are Hurried

Coincident with this White House information was the announcement from Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, that as his department's contribution to the Government's program, he had directed that all repairs and maintenance work necessary on government public buildings be expedited so that as much as possible within the limits of appropriation shall be made available within the next three months.

This class of work, Mr. Mellon declared, is usually allocated to the quarters of the fiscal year, but in view of the employment situation he has directed that such allocation be disregarded.

"The Government," Mr. Mellon said, "has title to approximately 50 building sites for which no appropriations have yet been obtained for the construction of buildings thereon. The department contemplates securing the necessary appropriations for these projects in the early part of the next session of Congress. As a means toward expediting construction in these cases, the department has under consideration the immediate use of another appropriation for the making of topographical surveys and test pit borings, which are usually paid for out of the building appropriations.

"With such data at hand, work on the plans and specifications for the buildings can be advanced to a point where the projects can be placed on the market for construction bids, shortly after appropriations have been secured from Congress.

To Employ Local Labor

In line with the department's desire to have local labor employed on federal building projects to the greatest extent possible, consideration is now being given to the inclusion of a paragraph in the specifications for public building construction which would notify bidders that the department will look with disfavor upon any departure by the contract from the well-known policy of the Government to maintain existing rates of wages."

The Navy Department announced that its public works program for 1931 authorized by Congress in May, 1930, called for various construction projects totaling $14,000,000. Since July 1, 1930, contracts for $2,900,000 worth of this work have been let and plans are being rushed for calling for bids for the balance.

The War Department advised that it would expedite construction at army posts calling for an outlay of $3,074,721 as a move toward relieving unemployment. Some work has been begun and F. H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War, said every obstacle was being removed to permit the work to go forward.

These announcements of concrete achievements from government sources followed reports from industrial sections that employers are responding to the efforts of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment to keep workers engaged during the winter months.

Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's committee, announced that the Procter & Gamble Company, plan providing for year-round employment for 10,000 workers in plants in eight cities in the United States and Canada. The firm estimated its monthly pay roll at $1,000,000.

Superintendents of the 14 public employment offices in Ohio report fewer transient or migratory applicants for work than usual at this season of the year. This condition grows out of the practice, almost universally observed in the State this year, of giving preference in employment to local people.

The National Negro Business League, founded by Booker T. Washington,

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TEACHING PEACE CALLED PURPOSE OF SCHOOLROOM

Education in Economics Urged to Shield Youth From Frauds

Parents and teachers, not children, are the ones who "should be seen and not heard," in the educational system of today, speakers declared Nov. 1 at the closing session of the twenty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association in Boston.

Children need to be given more responsibility and properly guided in the right way of using it, Mrs. Florence Nasmyth, teacher in the Brookline (Mass.) high schools, asserted. Speaking on "Teaching History Today," she explained in a round table conference her method of making the League of Nations the central point of the course in which the students are taught to look backward only in so far as is necessary for an understanding of the present.

The whole aim, she said, is to train the students to look forward intelligently to the organization of the whole world for peace.

Parrot-like recitations and repetition are extinct in modern schools, Frederick W. Porter, superintendent of schools of Greenfield, Mass., declared in an address on "Education Up to Date."

"Modern education has changed the rôle of the child from one of passive recipient of knowledge to that of one actively in pursuit of learning through proper educational guidance," Mr. Porter said.

The rôle of the teacher has become that of a guide and friend, developing pupil responsibility and a democratic atmosphere of mutual understanding, he declared. He pointed out that elementary schools now complete in six years the job that formerly it required nine to accomplish.

Educating children in money management is the only sound basis for building permanent prosperity in the future, William L. Stoddard, Director of the Council on Economic Education declared at a conference on money management.

Pointing out that $2,000,000,000 is the estimated amount drained from the public by financial tricksters and that the same figure represents the total cost of education in the United States, Mr. Stoddard declared that an appropriation of one-tenth of 1 per cent of that amount spent for educating children in personal economics would protect them from being duped.

Mr. Frank W. Wright, Massachusetts Deputy Commissioner of Education, addressed the convention following the luncheon.

$1,000,000,000 FEDERAL PLAN TO HELP IDLE

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offered its cooperation to the President's committee on Nov. 1 in connection with any work to alleviate unemployment distress.

Building Bond Approval Asked of Chicago Voters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Approval of all the bond issues to be voted on Nov. 4 which provide for immediate public construction work "will materially aid in helping to solve the emergency problem that confronts this community," the Governor's commission on unemployment relief has officially announced to Chicago voters.

A resolution to this effect, drawn up by Samuel Insull Jr. and James Keeley, special assistant to George F. Getz, chairman of the commission, was formally adopted at a meeting of Mr. Getz's staff on Oct. 31.

Mr. Keeley told the commission that he understood the money for these bond issues, all of which provide for public work of an immediate nature, would be available within 48 hours after the election. He said it was quite probable that 10,000 men could be put to work within a month.

"The inauguration of public work means not only the employment of men actually engaged in such enterprises, but also the putting to work of mechanics, office workers and labor generally in the manufacture of the many kinds of material of supplies used in such improvements," the resolution said.

O'Neil Asks Legionnaires to Find Work for Idle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—In his first principal address since his election as national commander of the American Legion, Ralph T. O'Neil, of Topeka, Kan., called upon 881,000 Legionnaires Oct. 31 to find that many jobs for idle World War veterans. If necessary, he asks that each man uncover new work for that purpose.

He urged the 10,000 posts of the Legion to start at once constructing post homes or some other kind of needed building that will provide jobs. Earlier this fall, he said, 4000 Legion posts gave an estimate totaling $10,000,000 to be expended by that number at some time in the future for construction.

"The creation of jobs for nearly 1,000,000 men, and the building program, which would reach $25,000,000 at the same ratio, if applied to all posts, thrown quickly into the revival of business, can easily be a turning force for the revival of good times," the national commander said.

The commander also announced that an unemployment committee of the Legion has been appointed and that a meeting will be held at national headquarters at Indianapolis in a few days.

Electric Firm Cuts Time

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In order to keep the maximum number of trained employees at work, the Western Electric Company, one of Chicago's largest employers of labor, has announced that its Hawthorne works here are operating on a shortened-hour basis. A similar plan, it was said, had been put into effect at the Kearney (N. J.) works and at the Point Breeze works at Baltimore, Md.

The plan, it was pointed out, is in line with the recommendations of the Chicago Association of Commerce, for unemployment relief, formulated in part by C. W. Berquist of the Western Electric Company and member of the association's civic affairs committee.

200 to Work in Parks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Work for at least 200 men, at present unemployed, will be provided by George F. Hollister, superintendent of the park department here, beginning Nov. 3. Preference will be given to the most needy of those who have registered with the Hartford Community Employment Service, which was recently established by the city and the Hartford Community Chest.

Approximately 400 men, with preference to the heads of needy families and veterans, will be given employment at the Hartford Post Office from Nov. 19 to Dec. 24, it has also been announced.

SHARE OF NAVY WORK SOUGHT FOR BOSTON

Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, and James J. Phelan, of the emergency unemployment committee, in a joint telegram to Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, Oct. 31 urged that a share of the $14,000,000 program of construction and repair work planned for the various navy yards throughout the country be allotted to the Boston Navy Yard. The telegram read:

"We understand that the navy yard bureau of construction has announced $14,000,000 will be spent upon repairs, these repairs having been allocated to the different navy yards throughout the country with the exception that the Charlestown navy yard at Boston is not included. May we urge upon you the inclusion of Charlestown navy yard for its proportionate share of this repair work. Our employment situation is relatively as serious as that of other states. Will you please wire answer?"

Irish and Swedish Army Teams Win Trophies at Horse Show

The closing day's program of the Boston Horse Show at the Boston Garden opened Nov. 1 on a juvenile scene with a round dozen of amateur riders competing for trophies in the children's horsemanship class.

Open to children under 12 and judged for seat, balance and general reinmanship, the class offered a pleasing preparation for the classes to follow. Five entries only compete for the class for harness ponies which follows. Then another children's event, and a junior jumping class, completes the afternoon's program.

In the evening the $1000 championship Hackney harness pony stake will be up, the $1000 championship hunter stake will lead about 15 jumpers over the bars, another $1000 stake for championship heavy harness horses, one for championship trotters, and still another for five-gaited saddle horses, will be up. The show closes with the contest for three-gaited saddle horses.

The feature of the program in the evening Oct. 31 was the contest for the Myopia Hunt Plate for qualified hunters won by the hunt team of H. Hollon Crowell of Boston, ridden by three Irish Free State Army officers.

Swedish Army officers took their first ribbon, a third, on Oct. 31, in the class for pairs of officers' jumpers, and Miss Ruth Cowans of Montreal brought home another "blue" by winning the Norfolk Hunt Plate on Red Tape.

FINAL DRY MEETING SCHEDULED ON NOV. 2

The final demonstration in Greater Boston, in an appeal to citizens to retain the "Baby Volstead" Act will take place Nov. 2 in Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Flying Squadron Foundation in cooperation with the Prohibition Loyalty League.

Speakers include Oliver W. Stewart, former Illinois legislator; Miss Norma C. Brown, woman preacher and journalist, and Col. Alfred L. Moudy, educator and lecturer. The Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad will preside at the meeting, which will open at 2:30 p. m., with music. Speaking begins at 3 o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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A Cross Opposite 'NO' on Question No. 2 Is a Vote to Save Prohibition and the State Enforcement Act

QUESTION NO. 2	Yes	No
Shall the proposed law which amends the General Laws by striking out chapter 138, section 2A, which section provides that "No Person shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, water craft or vehicle, import or export spirituous or intoxicating liquor as defined by section three, or certain non-intoxicating beverages as defined by section one, unless in each instance, he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder," which law was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 110 in the affirmative and 123 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 11 in the affirmative and 26 in the negative, be approved?		X

Massachusetts Voters to Ballot on Issues as Well as Candidates

Referendums on State Reapportionment, Dry Law, and Humane Trapping Outlined Briefly—Three Plans Offered for Control of Boston Elevated

State-wide referendums on the ballot for the Massachusetts elections on Nov. 4 cover three questions. No. 1 relates to apportionment of senatorial, representative and councilor districts; No. 2 to repeal of the State Prohibition Enforcement Act, and No. 3 to the trapping of fur-bearing animals.

Briefly, Question No. 1 is a constitutional amendment, which has been acted upon favorably by two successive legislatures, and which now requires the assent of the electorate in order to go into effect. It provides for the altering of legislative districts to meet changing conditions in population. Those in favor should vote "Yes." Those opposed should vote "No."

Question No. 2 asks the electorate to decide whether or not the State prohibition enforcement code shall be retained on the statute books. If the voter believes that Massachusetts should not abandon its dry enforcement law, which augments and strengthens federal enforcement of prohibition, he should vote "No." A "No" vote is a dry vote, while a "Yes" vote is a wet vote.

50,000 Signed Petition

Question No. 3 proposes abolishment of the inhumane steel trap by an amendment to the present law on trapping wild animals. More than 50,000 persons signed the initiative petition. Those who are in favor of prohibiting the use of the steel-jawed trap will vote "Yes" on this question.

In addition to the three questions, in which the entire electorate of the State takes part, there are questions to be answered by the voters of various municipalities concerning their own affairs and one which concerns the Metropolitan district of 14 cities and towns. The future of the Boston Elevated Railway is involved in the determination of this question.

Without going into detail the Elevated question is divided into three sections. Voters who are in favor of returning the management of the railway to the owners will vote "Yes" on Plan No. 1. Those in favor of continuing the present plan of public control will vote "Yes" on Plan No. 2. Those in favor of state ownership and operation will vote "Yes" on Plan No. 3. The voter is entitled to vote upon only one plan.

Salary Rises Involved

Four cities, Revere, Boston, Cambridge and Pittsfield, will carry questions on their ballots pertaining to rises in the salaries of public officials. Revere, Boston and Cambridge City Councils and the Mayor of Pittsfield are involved.

Worcester voters will be asked to settle the problem as to whether laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the city shall have Saturday half-holidays.

Cambridge also has a question relative to the policy it shall pursue regarding the purchasing by the city of equipment for athletic organizations composed of school children.

"Shall the Mayor or the Board of Aldermen appoint the city solicitor?" is the local question before Chelsea voters. Lowell, likewise, has a single petition relative to the pensioning of laborers in the employ of the city.

Somerville wants its voters to act on whether it should grant retirement allowances for city employees based on annuity and pension contributions. Medford voters will check "Yes" or "No" on whether the city shall hold and fix the dates for biennial municipal elections in odd instead of even-numbered years.

Issues in Four Cities

Four other municipalities ask their voters to answer questions as follows: Everett, "Shall biennial municipal elections be held in the city of Everett?"; Plymouth, "Shall the permanent members of the fire department be divided into day and night divisions, known as the platoon system?"; Attleboro, "Shall Attleboro adopt the system in vogue in cities governed under a standard form of city charter relative to the nomination by preliminary elections of candidates for elective municipal office?"; Westfield, "Shall Westfield hold biennial municipal elections in odd-numbered years instead of even-numbered years?"

On the ballots of voters in the Sixth Bristol District appears the question, "Shall the representatives from this district be instructed to vote in favor of part pay for the unemployed through a system of unemployment insurance?"

Twenty-first Middlesex District voters are asked: "Shall Malden's representatives in the General Court be instructed to vote to request the President and United States Senate to enter into full cooperation and membership in the League of Nations, with the explanatory reservation that the United States shall not engage in war with any nation, except by vote of Congress, as provided in the Constitution, and such other reservations as they deem wise?"

TWENTY JUDGES SUPPORT DRYS IN STATE ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the wets, he said, because they know there is not the slightest possibility that the Eighteenth Amendment will ever be repealed.

He quoted figures furnished by the Department of Justice showing that the consumption of spirits has lessened approximately three-fifths in the United States since prohibition. The problem now, he said, is to reduce it the other two-fifths.

"The strength of the drys," he said, "comes from the unselfish masses who are not obsessed by the desire for great wealth. The history of the anti-saloon movement shows that years ago the greatest opposition in Boston came from the Back Bay section. The center of opposition today is the same moneyed class who put self-interest first."

Mr. Luce declared that his greatest satisfaction today was that 20 years ago he had advocated the abolition of the saloon when many friends and political advisers said he was wrong. Referring to his share in drafting the Republican platform, he called attention to the fact that the saloon in that document was referred to as a "curse."

"What a gratifying unanimity of judgment was shown," he added, "when the first drafts of the Democratic platform referred to the saloon by the same term."

Judge Sturtevant of Somerville described some of the experiences of the bench and the police of his city working in cooperation to clean up the notorious Brick Bottom. The "Baby Volstead Act," he declared, furnished the weapons whereby this district was cleaned up and Somerville was made a clean city. He added, however, that agitation for repeal of the law had already tended to increase liquor law violations in his district. If the law is repealed, he continued, the old liquor dives that have been closed will reopen.

Herbert C. Parsons, Massachusetts Probation Commissioner, called to the attention of the voters the necessity of keeping the home environment as wholesome as possible for probation to succeed, and he declared that the law enforcement act had greatly facilitated this work.

"We have been told that we do not need this law," said Judge Stone of Cambridge in his address. "We do need it. And when I say that, I speak, I think, in behalf of the great majority of district judges. I have not found one judge in Massachusetts who favors repeal."

When the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted, he said, he did not favor it, but when he saw drunkenness reduced he was won over to the law. In spite of statements current that conditions are worse now than before prohibition, he asserted positively that they are better.

"I say as lawyer," he declared, "not as a judge, that you will tie the hands of the courts if you allow the Baby Volstead Act to be repealed. Truck loads of liquor being moved through Cambridge or other communities cannot be touched by state police if this act is destroyed. I know this is true because before the act was adopted in 1924 I was repeatedly balked in my efforts to stop illegal transportation."

Judge Hayden of Roxbury said that in 18 years on the bench he has seen the district transformed. Formerly there were 12 breweries in the area, he added.

"When you hear it said that the law cannot be enforced against liquor," he continued, "you may know it is just bosh. If prohibition will work in Roxbury it will work anywhere. Drunkenness cases have been reduced in my court from 7000 in 1915 to 3500 in 1929. If the police and courts do their duty, the law can be enforced."

Charles P. Perkins, former Brookline judge, contributed to the meeting as his share of the program, excerpts from some of the letters of regret received from other justices.

"This is not a meeting of the Justices of the District Courts in their official capacity," he said, "nor do those present speak for the Massachusetts courts, but, having had a large opportunity as justices of the courts for observation of the operation of the liquor laws in the administration of the same, they are here as citizens to testify to their experience for the benefit of others, and to give the reasons for their opposition to the repeal of the state enforcement act."

Frederick P. Cabot, Justice of the Boston Juvenile Court, authorized the statement that he considered it inadvisable to repeal the state enforcement act.

Charles L. Hibbard, Justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire, Pittsfield, wrote: "I regret that I shall not be able to attend the proposed dinner at the Parker House on the evening of Oct. 31.

"It has been my policy as it is of most of the judges not actively to participate in politics. I think, however, I am justified in making an exception, if exception it be, in stating to you I am unqualifiedly opposed to the repeal of our enforcement act. In my judgment it would be a very serious blow to the enforcement of law should the amendment forbidding the manufacture and transportation of liquor be repealed.

"I do not understand the reasoning of the gentlemen and ladies who insist upon this repeal. Some of us who live near the boundary line between Massachusetts and New York have become familiar with the conditions which prevail in a state which has no enforcement act."

William P. Bacon, Justice of the District Court of Newton, wrote: "While I cannot attend the meeting on the evening of Oct. 31, I wish to assure you I am in hearty sympathy with its purpose. The local police and the local courts could not effectively cope with the bootlegger if the statute in question were repealed. In the interest of law and good order it should remain on the statute books."

Elbridge G. Davis, Justice of the First District Court of Malden, wrote, "I feel very strongly that the repeal of the so-called Baby Volstead Act would be a serious handicap to the enforcement of the liquor laws in the Commonwealth. I find in my court that about one-third of the liquor violations are for manufacturing or transportation, and I feel that this one-third is more important than the other two-thirds, for the reason that the cases involving the sale of liquor may mean selling a very small amount, while in manufacturing and transportation the amount involved is usually considerable."

Sidney W. Armstrong, Justice of the Winchendon Court, wrote: "I might say that I am thoroughly opposed to any such repeal. In fact, actively so, as I think it is the most ridiculous thing imaginable. It is like giving a five-year-old child a loaded revolver and telling him not ever to shoot it."

Ralph C. Estes, Justice of the Fourth District Court of Bristol, Attleboro, wrote: "My observation in this district is that the present law has been very beneficial, and it certainly would be a step backward to repeal the statute against manufacture and transportation."

Frederick E. Austin, Justice of Taunton, telegraphed:

"Regret exceedingly shall be unable to attend dinner tonight. Am earnestly and emphatically against this repeal."

William E. Fowler, Justice of the Westboro Court, wrote: "I've been a justice here 32 years and wish to add that since national prohibition—despite the laxity in enforcement—there has been, according to my observation, infinitely less drunkenness in this district and in Worcester and Boston when I've been there as well as upon our steam railroads."

John W. Mason, Justice of the District Court of Hampshire, Northampton, wrote:

"Holding sessions of the District Court is more convincing than attending any temperance lecture as to the evils of drink and the drink habit. The Eighteenth Amendment has not accomplished all that the enthusiasts claimed for it, but, nevertheless, it has accomplished a good deal. Perhaps that is why some people object to it."

GERMAN AFFAIRS UNDER CONTROL, SPEAKERS STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

to obtain nation-wide support, he said.

In defense of the present Government he explained that foreign observers, generalizing from Russian and Italian experience, are apt to overlook the absence in Germany of those peculiar circumstances which made anti-parliamentarian revolution possible elsewhere, and to misconceive the nature of the difficulties which led to the present situation in German domestic politics.

Facing a critical state of public finance, the present Government was forced to adopt unpopular means of balancing the budget, he said. This has been used by revolutionary groups to raise a cry about dictatorship in Germany, the professor added.

In endeavoring to meet its obligations under the Young plan, Germany must rely on the proceeds from its exports, he remarked. As these exports are supposed to aggravate the world business depression, he emphasized the need for watchfulness against resultant international complications which might work to undermine the present attitude of confidence.

From Carl J. Friedrich, assistant professor of government at Harvard University, came the assertion that the crisis through which Germany has been passing does not imply a revolution nor the establishment of an unconstitutional dictatorship. He warned against giving too much credence to journalistic accounts of Germany's crisis.

He predicted that the tremendous political pressure, due to the large number of unemployed, will necessarily disappear within the next five to 10 years. To support this statement he cited figures showing that Germany's population up to now has been annually increasing by more than 500,000 a year while today it is becoming stationary at about 65,000,000.

"Germany is to be congratulated for the wisdom of its constitution makers," he added, "who included provisions which enabled a responsible minority to tide the country over a temporary crisis with the backing of a constitutionally elected President and a permanent civil service of high excellence and proven loyalty."

Judges Call Dry Act Vital to Order in State

RETENTION of the Massachusetts prohibition enforcement act is essential to law and order, according to the testimony of these 20 judges of state lower courts, whose daily contacts equip them to speak with authority on the subject:

Arthur P. Stone, Cambridge.
Albert F. Hayden, Roxbury.
George B. Sears, Salem.
Malcolm E. Sturtevant, Somerville.
William F. Bacon, Newton.
Elbridge G. Davis, Malden.
Sidney W. Armstrong, Winchendon.
Ralph C. Estes, Attleboro.
Frederick E. Austin, Taunton.
William E. Fowler, Westborough.
John W. Mason, Northampton.
Prescott Keyes, Concord.
Wallace R. Heady, Springfield.
William C. Rowe, Brockton.
Joseph R. Churchill, Dorchester.
Charles I. Pettingell, Amesbury.
John Hildreth, Holyoke.
Edward W. Blodgett, Framingham.
Charles I. Hibbard, Pittsfield.
Joseph I. Zottoli, Boston.

Bronze Chrysanthemums Vie for Honors With Purple Grapes at Autumn Show

Chrysanthemums in golden yellow, bronze, white and purple nodded curly and tousled heads to the many visitors who thronged Horticultural Hall, Oct. 31, to view the autumn exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The display drew comments of praise from flower lovers as one of the finest autumn exhibitions that the society has staged.

Albert C. Burrage's display which filled a large part of the main exhibition hall, attracted much attention for its rare displays of chrysanthemums and orchids. He also showed varieties of lady slippers and tropical plants.

Mrs. E. V. Hartford of Newport and Mrs. William Eliot of Brighton displayed exhibitions of huge bronze and white chrysanthemums, outstanding for distinctiveness of color.

William H. Vanderbilt of Newport showed large and small groups of several varieties of autumn flowers, with emphasis on deep purple chrysanthemums of unusual shape.

The Wyman Nurseries of Framingham chose a corner of the main exhibition hall for their display of shrubs, trees, and flowers, so arranged as to carry the visitor in fancy to a woodland scene where the brook runs wild and the moss is thick on the water-worn rocks.

In other parts of the hall were bright colored exhibits of autumn vegetables and fruits. An exhibition of native grapes by Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Atlantic attracted much attention. Bountiful bunches of greens, purples, and reds arranged on a black velvet curtain constituted the display.

In the chrysanthemum award group, the first prize was won by the exhibition entered by Mrs. E. V. Hartford of Newport, R. I., while the second prize went to the William H. Vanderbilt gardens, also of Newport. The Presidents Cup and gold medal was awarded to Mrs. Bayard Thayer for an exhibition of six plants of Picea glauca conica.

Merit awards were given to S. J. Goddard for carnation wildfire; and Jere Downs for Begonia sport of Orange King. The Wyman Nurseries of Framingham were awarded a gold medal for their display of ornamental nursery.

The exhibition entered by Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Burrage received a gold medal.

The show continues through Nov. 2.

BUILDING GIVEN STUDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A new student activity building, erected at a cost of $40,000, was presented to students of Howard College here at an informal reception on Oct. 9.

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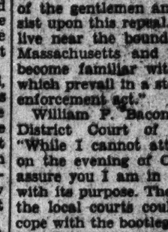

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WHAT ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS SAY

Captain Charles T. Beaupre of the State Police says:

"As one who has to administer our State Prohibition Enforcement Law, I stand against its repeal. Repeal will discourage honest and loyal police. It will cripple State enforcement of the liquor laws. It will encourage the rum-runner and the moonshiner. It cannot fail to increase liquor lawlessness. The road-house situation, complicated enough now, will be more complicated."

U. S. District Attorney Frederick H. Tarr says:

"No intelligent person, wet or dry, should favor the repeal of the State enforcement act unless he believes that the illegal manufacture and the illegal transportation of liquor is a good thing."

VOTE NO ON QUESTION 2

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Sunday Night

What could be lovelier for Sunday evening wear than this striking Lanvin model? Semi-formal in line, but informal in fabric. Canton crepe and chiffon studded with circles of tiny steel beads. In Royal Blue, Black, Brown and Green. Sizes 14 to 20.

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CHINESE MARKET AWAITS WISE USE, FORD MAN FINDS

Nanking Rule Commended for Helpful Work Under Handicaps

By ARTHUR A. YOUNG
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American business men who have been in doubt regarding the Chinese market will find hope in the remarks made by William Cowling, an executive of the Ford Motor Company, who has recently sailed from Shanghai to the United States after several months in China investigating business conditions and possibilities.

According to the Kuo Min News Agency, which reported his speech, Mr. Cowling said:

"The present Government in China is entitled to the wholesome support of those who believe that China is taking her place in world affairs. China offers a wonderful field for foreign capital if the capital seeks first to render a distinct service to the country by being willing to stake the results in the future of the nation rather than demand immediate profits.

"The present Nanking régime is directed by leaders of character and ability who are working along constructive lines. Under tremendous obstacles, they have accomplished a great deal in a comparatively short time.

"China has a right to scrutinize very carefully any foreign capital that seeks to enter its borders and to question any methods that do not seek to benefit the country and its people. No foreigner should resent a policy of this kind if his intentions are honest and well meant."

Mr. Cowling added that his company will not overlook the opportunity for industrial service in China nor will it wait until the vast country is settled peacefully. He said that the civil strife was no reason why capital should hesitate to invest in China because regardless of internal turmoil the country seems to have progressed, and if that was true under present conditions, the prospects of peace should be added encouragement for foreign capitalists.

China has long been welcoming foreign capital. Already there is the well-known China General Edison Company, a subsidiary of the General Electric Company of America, a model of America's share in Chinese industry. Beginning with a small incandescent plant a few years ago, it has grown to include a porcelain factory where many kinds of electrical [illegible] are made, color spraying and blowing plants, and other au[illegible]

the whole incorporating all the developments of the last decade in the lamp making industry. The superintendents of the various plants are all Chinese graduates of American universities who are sent back to the United States at intervals for further study.

The favorable report of Mr. Cowling indicates that before long the Ford Company will establish branch plants in China. Ford branch plants have been established in almost every country. These plants are organized in accordance with the law of the native countries, and it is the Ford idea to make them a distinct part of the business and economic life of the land, using as much native material and labor as is possible.

China buys manufactured goods and exports raw material. With its natural wealth and cheap man power, it will be profitable for China to manufacture finished goods under foreign patents. In the case of products such as Ford cars, truck and tractors, surplus production in China can be exported to other countries such as the South Sea Islands, the Philippines, India, Mongolia, Manchuria and South America.

Disarmament Draft Indorsed at London

LONDON (AP)—The Emperial Conference Committee on Arbitration and Disarmament placed the stamp of its approval, Oct. 31, on a draft of the disarmament convention, which is to be submitted to the League of Nations preparatory commission at Geneva.

The committee also approved a recommendation harmonizing the League Covenant with the Kellogg Pact, and it began to look as though the Imperial Conference was getting on toward an end of its work.

The Dominion Premiers met all day in Ramsay MacDonald's room at the House of Commons, but they encountered a further delay in debate on constitutional questions, and General Hertzog, Premier of South Africa, who had hoped to go home Nov. 7, said he had delayed his departure for another week.

FRANCE READY TO RATIFY PACT ON MAIN SHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

as a gesture of good will toward the general disarmament movement and with a view to obliging Italy either to decide promptly to ratify the treaty or remain isolated from the other powers.

In order to encourage Italy to abandon its claim for parity, France is understood to be willing to permit French naval forces to be fixed at 560,000 tons, which is 25,000 below the figure agreed to at London. France feels that in view of its extensive possessions overseas, the French navy should be at least 240,000 tons larger than the Italian fleet.

Another factor which makes France very reluctant to consent to less than a 240,000-ton superiority over Italy is that the Versailles Treaty permits Germany to maintain a navy of 144,000 tons, and French experts feel they must reckon on the possibility of collaboration between the Italian and German fleets.

Attention on Frontiers

One searches the French press in vain for optimistic comments concerning the possibility of an understanding with Italy. Opinion is widely held that disturbed conditions in various European states render any present step toward disarmament very difficult. Considerably more attention has been given to frontier defenses than to disarmament in several countries.

The attempt to mediate between France and Italy by Mr. Gibson, representing the United States Government, is not welcomed in all quarters. The Journal des Debats remarks, "Now or never is the moment for the French Government to avoid making engagements which would reduce the necessary margin of security between the French and Italian fleets and which would again lead us toward parity which would in reality be great inferiority.

"The pressure being exerted upon us should put us all the more on our guard by recalling faults which were committed nine years ago at the Washington conference and of which we still feel the consequences."

Hoover Hopeful of Accord Between France and Italy; Held Vital to Arms Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The conversations on Franco-Italian naval relations that Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium and chief American delegate to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, has conducted during the past week with authorities of these two countries are understood to be most encouraging to President Hoover and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Neither the White House nor the State Department would officially comment on Mr. Gibson's mission, or the reports they have received from him on the results of his talks, but it can be stated that the Ambassador's messages have been far from discouraging.

Mr. Gibson is basing his suggestions to Paris and Rome, it is understood, on the proposition that France will grant Italy theoretical parity with the understanding that Italy will not build up to the strength of the French fleet. Italy, it is pointed out, is economically and financially not in a position to build up to the French fleet and France by making a paper concession of parity would assuage Italian demands for "national honor" without actually giving up anything in actual armament superiority.

The problems confronting the United States and England in laboring to breach the many differences and difficulties lying in the path of a rapprochement between France and Italy on naval matters are concededly great and complex. But Washington does not consider them insoluble, and the Hoover Administration, believing that such an understanding is vital to the peace and stability of Europe, is willing to make every legitimate effort to bring about an accord.

The United States is particularly intersted in a Franco-Italian naval understanding, as without such a solution there is a strong likelihood that much of the good of the London naval pact may be negated by the building programs of these two countries.

If such naval construction approaches a point where Great Britain feels it must build, as it would be entitled to do under the escalator clause in the London treaty, then the United States, on the basis of its right of parity with Britain, would face the necessity of enlarging its fleet, a contingency that the President is much desirous of avoiding.

For this reason, as well as the larger one of furthering the cause of peace by continually paring down armaments, the President is most eager to see a Franco-Italian accord reached on the naval issue.

Both the Italian and French Embassies are known to have received communications from their governments concerning the Gibson conversations, and Nobile Giacomo de Martino, the Italian Ambassador, had an extended visit with Mr. Stimson during the afternoon of Oct. 31.

Fascist Press Declares French Plan Unacceptable

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The greatest reserve continues to be maintained in Italian official circles on the conversations of Hugh S. Gibson with Italian statesmen.

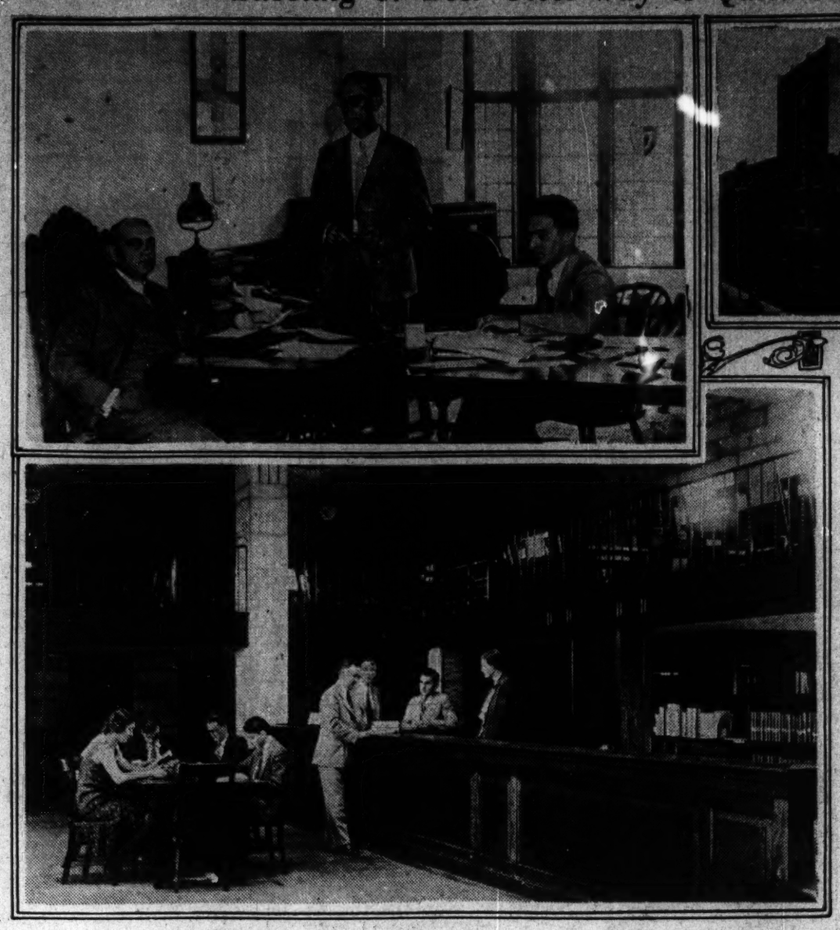
It is admitted, however, that the Franco-Italian naval problem was fully discussed during the course of these conversations and it is highly significant that Mr. Gibson should feel rather optimistic on the possibility of naval agreement between France and Italy.

Indeed, Mr. Gibson's declaration that his conversations with French and Italian statesmen had given him the impression that the naval negotiations after the Geneva breakdown last September had not been definitely abandoned, and that he believed an agreement could still be reached is regarded here as a sign that Franco-Italian naval relations have entered upon a new phase. It is stated, however, that there is absolutely no connection between Mr. Gibson's visit to Italy and the reported French intention to adhere to the London treaty.

Obviously inspired editorial notes published Nov. 1 by Fascist newspapers express the opinion that if the reported French proposal of adhesion to the London treaty was actually made, it could not be accepted either by the British or American Governments.

Their acceptance of the French proposal, it is held, would actually amount to abandonment of that attitude of neutrality hitherto strictly maintained by both Washington and London toward the problem of Franco-Italian naval parity and would, moreover, amount to their recognition of the French claim of naval superiority over Italy.

Bubbling of Beer Gives Way to Quiet Study



All Photos, Underwood

Upper Row, Left to Right—President's Office in Remodeled Brewery; Left to Right: Richard D. Currier, President, New Jersey Law School; Madison C. Bates, Dean, Dana College; Herbert C. Hunsaker, Associate Director, Seth Boyden School of Business. View of Remodeled Ballantine Brewery.

Bottom—Law Library in New Jersey Law School Was Formerly Cooling Room for Beer.

GREAT BREWERY IS NOW DEVOTED TO SCHOOL USES

Peter Ballantine Plant in Newark Houses Three Institutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—The low-ceilinged rooms of the old Peter Ballantine Brewery are reechoing this fall to the steady, sonorous hum of students' voices, in sharp contrast to the rattle of wagons and rolling of hogsheads which resounded through its walls during many decades before the Eighteenth Amendment was written into the Constitution. For three educational institutions—the New Jersey Law School, Dana College and Seth Boyden School of Business—are now established in the building and are preparing future lawyers, business men and women and liberal arts scholars for their careers.

The well-balanced modernistic lines of the building's exterior, too, and its façade, trimmed with black Swedish granite, give little hint of the dark red brick structure which was the headquarters of a brewing establishment that shipped its products to all part[illegible] this country and even abroad.

Probably few of the students or visitors who traverse the lobby—now developed in cubistic style, with Tudor appointments—recall that this was once the trucking room where heavily loaded wagons took on their freight. The section in which barley was formerly spread in shallow vats to sprout now forms a series of classrooms, where scores of students are busy delving into Blackstone and "looking up the law." A spacious library now occupies the quarters which were once the cooling room, and the offices of the faculty find adequate space in the low-ceilinged rooms where the barley was roasted.

For several years after the vats of the Ballantine Brewery were emptied, following the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, the old building was practically unused, Herbert C. Hunsaker, associate director of Dana College, said.

Then the New Jersey Law School, the oldest law college in the State, bought the property from the Ballantine family and commissioned Joseph B. Wertz, an architect from South Carolina, to remodel it in modernistic style.

Mr. Wertz, who won the American Institute of Architect's 1930 traveling scholarship, imported granite to remodel the façade, drew up plans for the various halls and classrooms, and arranged to have the interior walls faced with granite and aluminum. As a result, what was formerly quite an unsightly spot in Rector Street is now occupied by an extremely attractive example of modernistic architecture as it might be applied to any educational, administrative or community building.

Thus another concrete instance is placed on record of a property whose characteristics have been entirely changed and remarkably improved since the manufacture of intoxicating liquor was outlawed.

Stones Are Added to 'Walk of Fame'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla. — Several valuable stones have been added to the Rollins College Memorial Walk of Fame as the result of a pilgrimage to Europe by those interested in this unique collection of stones. They are taken from homes or birthplaces of 50 of the most noted men and women of Anglo-Saxon history.

Notable among the more recent additions are stones from the home of Shelley, Shakespeare, Thomas Gray, Disraeli, "George Eliot," Edmund Burke and William Penn. These were collected this summer by Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of the college, during his European travels.

The Shakespeare stone comes from Startford-on-Avon and comes from the roof of a shed that had been demolished 30 years ago to make room for a garden, in which it is planned to plant a specimen of every flower mentioned in Shakespeare's works.

Of special interest is the stone representing Thomas Gray, which comes from Stoke Poges, where Gray lived in an old manor house next to the churchyard made famous in his "Elegy."

EMPIRE TARIFF GROUP WINS IN LONDON VOTING

(Continued from Page 1)

voting was going on in the South Paddington by-election, which has now resulted in showing that food taxes may be less of a bogey than Mr. Baldwin had supposed. All the resources of the Conservative Party machine were cast into the scale against Admiral Taylor.

So great was the confusion caused by this splitting of the Conservative strength that, although South Paddington has long been regarded as a Conservative stronghold, Labor, which has never before even put forward a serious candidate in it, has on this occasion not only been represented but has proved by no means out of the running.

Mr. Baldwin's supporters point out with justice that South Paddington's pronouncement does not affect what Lancashire will say when the general election takes place. They claim, therefore, that Admiral Taylor's success has been barren. What has happened, nevertheless, reopens the split which it was hoped that the Caxton Hall meeting had closed. At Caxton Hall, even those who had voted against Mr. Baldwin's continued leadership decided unanimously that they would abide loyally by the majority decision reached. Admiral Taylor's solitary presence in the House of Commons as an Independent member leaves that decision intact.

RAS TAFARI'S PLANE CRASHES IN CAPITAL

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia (AP)—The King of Ethiopia, Ras Tafari, has ordered the aviator, "Colonel" Herbert Julian, one time Harlem Negro, out of the country because Julian took the royal airplane into the air against orders and crashed almost at the King's feet.

The King had obtained the plane from the Viscountess de Sibour, daughter of Gordon Selfridge, London department store owner, for use at the coronation ceremonies.

Julian is well known among American Negroes for his parachute jumps and his unsuccessful attempt to fly "around the world" and "from Harlem to Liberia." He had been decorated with the Star of Ethiopia for his daring feats with the parachute.

Encouraging Signs Seen With Coming of Fall

THE fall season has brought some encouraging signs in business, according to Dun's Review. The review points out that some conditions having no precedent are still to be adjusted, however.

The closer balancing of production and consumption, the working off of some surplus stocks of goods, the naming of more attractive prices, and efforts to provide employment are cited among encouraging developments.

SALVATION ARMY GETS $65,000

More than $65,000 has been contributed to the Salvation Army's Greater Boston appeal, it was announced Oct. 31 by Col. Joseph Atkinson, commander of the Salvation Army forces in New England. Colonel Atkinson presided at a meeting of 100 group chairmen, at which more than $4000 was reported.

CHICAGO'S CRIME LAID TO GRAFT AND POLITICS

Grand Jury Charges Gangs Have Entered City Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"What's wrong with Chicago? Politics." Another grand jury analyzing local crime writes down this conclusion. The city government for many years, it finds, tolerated crime, and crime has returned the compliment by edging itself into the city government.

The facts about the deep-down causes of Chicago's crime are being brought home by its citizen investigators as one after another of the monthly grand juries does its delving. This one hits harder. As a spectacular bit of apparent collusion between gangsters and the police was revealed during its term, it handles the police question without tenderness.

"Instead of being a purely crime detecting and apprehending agency, the police force has been, through the history of our city, the adjunct of whatever political faction happens to be in power," declared the grand jury. "Its activities have been limited to the policy of the administration instead of being governed and controlled by the letter of the law.

"Handicapped by the varying and vacillating policies of the administration, it is always a matter of police uncertainty as to which law shall be enforced and which violation shall go unchallenged.

"For many years there has been fastened upon the police department an inactive or tolerant attitude on the part of the Administration toward vice and gambling.

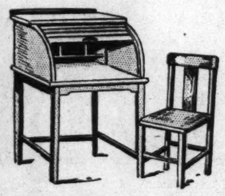
"Responding to this attitude, the police department has been demoralized and individual members have resorted to grafting and the levy of tribute, without which vice and gambling would soon be suppressed.

"Every sophisticated observer knows that these resorts would not be tolerated if it were not for the financial tribute which they pay to the public officials or their political satellites for protection.

"That this condition does much to increase lawlessness and crime and is an important element in the prosecution and suppression of crime has been demonstrated time and time again."

The grand jury asserted that by becoming political powers some of the gang leaders had not only been able to obtain immunity for themselves but in a large measure to make the city government itself a partner in crime.

HOUGHTON'S
BOSTON
Established 1843



Child's Desk With Chair
$4.98
Usually $6.50
Nicely finished rolltop desk, 33 inches high, varnished. Complete with chair to match.

Children's Speed Cycles
$12.98
Usually $14.98
Heavy tubing, enameled in red, adjustable saddle and handle bars. Made with a coaster brake.
FOURTH FLOOR
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

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$12
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Delicious WHITE and DARK Fruit Cake
White $1.50 lb. / Dark $1.00 lb. — *Samples on request* — *10c each*
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Jays Boston Fine Fabrics Elegance
Elegance sets the pace for the Social Whirl . . .
After-the-game festivities and debutante doings are challenging Fashion to her brilliant best. Jays evening collections reveal the answer and never did social season promise more elegance . . . more glamour. First come black, white, or black with white in svelte satin or regal velvet, scintillating with paillettes or touched with fur or lace. If color is your preference, there's shell-bloom pink, or china green or tomato red or turquoise.
It would seem that no one need do without, as we've planned for Miss and Matron and prices are 223.00 down to 28.00.

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—the walls, floor, contour and proportions of a room are the initial factors of influence in planning beautiful interiors. And the attainment of superb decorative effects is the result of an unbroken continuity of intelligent planning.
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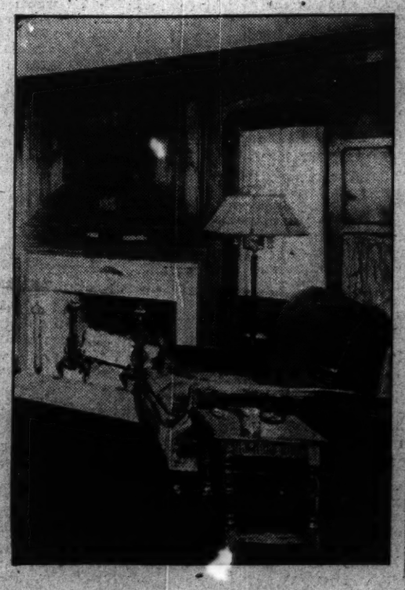

A luxurious corner in a paneled library — executed by Scherve decorators.

The Spinning Wheel Antique Shop
35 Fayette Street, Boston, Mass.
Four Floors of Choicest Antiques
Mrs. Kennedy has returned from Europe and has added rarely lovely French and English Antiques to her excellent American collection. She would be pleased to have you visit the shop, merely to inspect the exquisite glassware, superb china services, fine old English silver, brocades, mirrors, prints, trays, pewter, copper, furniture, and other interesting antiques displayed on the four floors of this beautiful old house built for the French Huguenots over a hundred years ago. Quaint Fayette Street is historically interesting, too, being the birthplace of Edgar Allan Poe. This year the smart modern "Tap Room" is the new distinguishing feature. Yes, everything is here in old pewter, copper, brass, early pine and oak, for this present-day most important room.
Please come and see for yourself! A visit would reward you, interesting things, things of beauty, wonderful things—never before has this shop had such a unique and marvelous collection.
Antiques to delight the most discriminating collector
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Smart styles to complement the season's newest fashions.
DAINTY MESH BAG in Dresden coloring — soldered links — enamel decorated top and link chain.
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SHOE CALF LEATHER BAG —swagger style—two roomy inside compartments — one with the handy double pocket—inside change purse and mirror—silk lined.
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Jewelers and Silversmiths for Over 100 Years

ALLEN CITES EFFORTS TO AID EMPLOYMENT

Crowds Cheer G. O. P. Candidates at Final Meeting of State Campaign

More than 2500 persons crowded Tremont Temple in Boston Oct. 31 to hear Gov. Frank G. Allen, William M. Butler, former Senator; Col. William J. Donovan and other Republican speakers discuss the issues of the state campaign in Massachusetts which ends on Nov. 4 when the voters go to the polls.

Governor Allen in urging his re-election for a second term recounted the achievements of his administration and corrected Joseph B. Ely, Democratic candidate for Governor, for statements the latter had made.

Mr. Butler discussed the business situation in Massachusetts and recounted the years of labor he had devoted to the best interests of the State. He promised to give Massachusetts intelligent and efficient business and industrial representation in the higher branch of the national legislature.

In his address, Col. Donovan, who was formerly Assistant United States Attorney-General, urged all wet Republicans to submerge their differences with the party in the prohibition issue.

He insisted that the Republican Party alone could solve the prohibition problem to the satisfaction of the country.

Governor Allen brought up the $35,000,000 water supply project and refuted Mr. Ely's assertion that nothing had been done by showing that for more than three years over 600 men had been employed on the job, and that about $2,000,000 had already been expended in this work.

Turning to Mr. Ely's charges that he had done nothing to relieve unemployment, Governor Allen recalled the fact that Mayor James M. Curley of Boston as far back as last March had praised him for what he was doing for the unemployed.

The Governor detailed the vast sums spent on road building in Massachusetts and told his audience how the State had embarked on the greatest building program in its history. "This is what I call relieving unemployment," the Governor asserted as his audience cheered him repeatedly.

Mr. Butler, in his remarks, told the voters how Senator Walsh had been solicitous for their interests as the recent tariff bill was in the making, but how he had voted with the Democrats against that bill when it was being enacted into law thus nullifying the work he had started out to do for his constituents.

Henry Parkman, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, which sponsored the meeting, presided and said that all Marcus A. Coolidge, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, would do if elected would be to deliver his vote to Senator Walsh to cast it as he would.

The Democratic candidates, Mr. Ely and Mr. Coolidge, assisted by Senator Walsh, came to the eastern part of the state on Oct. 31.

Vermont Hastens Its Work Program

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—Gov. John E. Weeks Nov. 1 announced the formation of the Vermont State Emergency Committee on Unemployment, to hasten relief for those out of work and to assist in carrying out the program planned for the nation by President Hoover. The committee will work in conjunction with the national committee appointed by the President.

The Vermont committee consists of a representative group of bankers, manufacturers, professional and businessmen — three from each of the State's 14 counties. Governor Weeks said he hoped similar committees would be organized in every city and town in the State. His proposal called for a survey of conditions by the local committees, the gathering of data on unemployment, dependents of the unemployed, and their financial condition.

The status of industries would be determined and the possibility of more extensive operations to aid in unemployment relief investigated. The aid of charitable institutions also would be sought, the governor said, and they would be asked to make a census in their fields of persons requiring aid. Every existing agency will be employed to provide the opportunity for the unemployed to work according to the governor's plan.

CLOSING OF PAPER PLANT PROTESTED

UNIONVILLE, Conn. (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's emergency employment commission, a protest against the closing of the local plant of the American Writing Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass.

The company recently announced that it would abandon its Unionville plant in about two weeks because there is no market for its product. About 80 men are affected. Another plant recently was shut down in Windsor Locks, Conn.

Political Rallies Ended on Worcester Streets

WORCESTER, Mass (AP)—No more street corner political rallies may be held in Worcester, police made it known on Oct. 31. Modern traffic conditions forbid, they said. Street rallies were permitted during the September primaries.

A corner gathering constitutes a traffic hazard, they announced. Open-air speeches will be permitted hereafter only behind City Hall in wide, open Salem Square, or the orators may hire a hall.

Man Gets Back to Essentials

Courtesy United States Forest Service

ONE OF THE THINGS STATE FORESTS CAN OFFER

This Is in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, but the Scene Is Typical of Thousands Like It All Over the United States Where State and Nation Have Coöperated in Preserving Great Stretches of Wooded Areas and Have Made Them Available to People of Every Clime. Facilities Are Provided for the Comfort of Every One. All That Is Asked Is That Visitors Respect the Forests and Do What They Are Asked to Do to Help in Conserving Them.

FORESTS REPAY IN FULL VALUE FOR CARE GIVEN

Millions of Persons Get Health and Happiness in Them Annually

With the idea of making still clearer the great need for action with regard to forest preservation, reforestation, and fire prevention in the United States, a series of 12 articles, of which this is the last, has been scheduled to run daily for two weeks.

By ROBERT SPARKS WALKER

The national forests will ever be worth all they cost as places where the public may go and camp, tramp and fish. The increasing trend of the population to the cities enhances the value of forest properties, and makes them more popular with the average citizen.

The automobile has made it possible for hundreds of thousands of people to visit the national forests who otherwise would never have a chance to get a glimpse into one of them.

The increasing rate with which visitors are going to the forests stands out as proof that the public is responding heartily to the opportunities offered. For the year 1928 it has been estimated that there were over 23,000,000 visitors, composed of 385,518 special permittees and guests, 1,845,693 campers, 1,381,595 resort and hotel guests, 2,937,511 picnickers, and 16,458,000 transient motorists.

Millions Visit Forests

The improved camp grounds totaled 1186 in 1928, which are increased as fast as funds and labor will permit. About 300 areas have yet to be provided with camps and equipment. The total cost of these improvements has been $282,467 of which $47,084 was contributed in material, labor or as cash by public or private coöperation.

Let us take a look at the number of guests that have visited the various national forests and learn for a certainty just now popular the woodlands are becoming: In 1929 the forests of Alabama drew 34,500 guests; Alaska, 69,800; Arizona, 1,165,428; Arkansas, 53,000; California, 18,090,328; Colorado, 2,370,023; Florida, 33,500; Idaho, 424,892; Michigan, 55,433; Minnesota, 250,920; Montana 819,045; Nebraska, 14,819; Nevada, 23,643; New Hampshire, 2,046,800; New Mexico, 1,128,370; North Carolina; 282,000; Oklahoma, 176,350; Oregon, 1,837,886; Pennsylvania, 10,950; Porto Rico, 1400; South Dakota, 270,545; Tennessee, 47,202; Utah, 523,875; Virginia, 35,350; Washington, 1,036,795; West Virginia, 21,600; Wyoming, 443,350, giving a total of 31,758,231.

When it is estimated that of this large number of guests at the various national forests, 28,786,816 traveled by automobile, it is evident at a glance that this is what has made the national forests so popular. There were 2,452,831 who traveled by railroad or trolley, which leaves comparatively a small number who hiked to the forests and who arrived by other means.

Every year the forest service is taking steps to make the forests of greater value to the botanist and the biologist. To this end, efforts are being made to preserve trees and plants of every species that are native to each particular region. This sets the forest beyond the mere value as a place of recreation, offering an opportunity to combine the two.

This phase is not being overlooked by the state forest management. For instance, the Mont Alto State Forest of Pennsylvania, which has had a history of 30 years, is now referred to as a "wonderland of trees"! Here it seems that the southern and northern species of trees have a common meeting ground which affords a very large variety for the visitor who is anxious to see trees of many kinds and many habits.

The number of woody native plants is 144, of which 75 kinds are reported as true trees, and 25 species are timber trees regarded as of general importance. In the reforestation of the tract, the State has more than doubled the native flora by introducing foreign trees for experimental purposes. By adding many kinds of trees from the northern world a very creditable arboretum has been established.

Forest Becomes Arboretum

All the native trees of Pennsylvania are now represented, with many kinds from other states. Included are more than two dozen kinds from Japan and that many from China, and enough others to total 79 from Asia. There are representatives from Italy, Africa, Greece, and even the cedar of Lebanon from Syria has been introduced. In the development of this state forest, Pennsylvania has set an example that many other states may well copy, if they intend to make the state forests places of recreation, and of highest educational value.

To the camper, the tramper and the automobilist the following hints are being broadcast from every possible source in the State as well as the national forests, that fire may be avoided.

"Most outdoor travelers have a sense of good woodmanship, and select a safe place to build a fire.

"A few are unused to being in the open and lack knowledge of the danger from fire in the absence of certain precautions.

"Every individual or party who builds open fires, whether traveling by automobile or otherwise, should be equipped with a shovel, ax and water bucket.

"Kerosene or gasoline camp stoves are safer than open fires.

"Never build a fire against a log or stump, because when these get burning it is difficult to put them out, and in all probability there will be fire left under the log or in the roots after you think you have killed it. Hours or days later an increase of winds fans the embers into a flame and a forest fire springs into existence.

"Select the right place. Scrape away all inflammable material from a spot five feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center in which to build the fire. Keep it small. Do not leave it even for a few minutes, or an unexpected wind may start an unexpected fire."

And here is a view that few people really ever take in considering the conservation of the forests: By affording a recreational ground for various enjoyments, physical, mental, and spiritual, the national forests are reaching the peak of their heights in value.

Publicity in Schools Criticized in Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Establishment of stringent rules to curb the present widespread use of schools for the dissemination of propaganda ranging from literature dealing with baking powder, cranberries and other foodstuffs to material promoting shoes and soap, was urged here Oct. 30 in a report submitted at the annual Wisconsin state teachers' convention.

A committee on propaganda, appointed two years ago to make a survey, offered the report, which declared that, if boards of education keep schools free from propaganda similar to that mentioned, "teachers will find more time for the aims and purposes for which schools are maintained and pupils will be graduated with few prejudices, more general knowledge and a greater capacity for independent thinking."

"More subtle than the work of commercial concerns which seek to sell and advertise their products through the schools," said the report, "is that of the agencies seeking to build up prestige or to promote certain ideas and ideals."

J. W. Bowen to Help Cotton Industry

J. Whitney Bowen, treasurer of the Flint Mills, Fall River, has been elected president of the recently organized General Cotton Corporation, it was announced Nov. 1. The corporation has for its object the purchase and strengthening of weak mills in the fine cotton industry and is allied to the stabilization movement now under way.

Mr. Bowen will analyze mills purchased by the organization to determine whether and how they can be operated profitably. He will be assisted in this part of his work by Joel M Barnes, who is the head of a corps of the best known textile engineers in the country.

The stabilization movement in the fine cotton goods industry now embraces nearly all of the mills operating on that type of fabric. It is characterized as a plan by which the mills substituting coöperation for individualism will bring about the salvation of the business of fine goods manufacturing.

MEDICINE HATITES MOSTLY HOME OWNERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDICINE HAT, Alta.—The city of Medicine Hat is proud of the way its residents are becoming house owners, as a recent report shows that of the 2353 dwellings on the assessment roll 2143 are occupied by owners, leaving only 210 houses occupied by families renting their homes. The other 60 families on the directory are housed in apartment buildings.

From these figures it is believed that Medicine Hat has a larger proportion of citizens owning their own houses than any other community of its size in the Dominion.

LOREE AT RAIL HEARING

L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, appeared before the New England Railroad Committee, Oct. 31, for questioning in connection with the committee's study of general railroad conditions in New England. The meeting was held at the State House, where two previous conferences with rail officials of other lines have already been staged.

COUNTY TEACHERS MEET

TAUNTON, Mass. (AP)—The Bristol County Teachers' Association held its fifty-third annual convention here on Oct. 31 with 1500 present. Bertha E. Fogwell of Fall River was elected president; Fred H. Hadlock, Mansfield, Teresa G. Hogan, Taunton, and H. Freeman Bates, Somerset, vice-presidents; Charles A. Hathaway, Taunton, treasurer; Mildred O'Leary, Fall River, secretary.

HORSE ASSOCIATION ELECTS

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Mrs. Fanny Fletcher of Proctorsville was elected president of the Green Mountain Horse Association on Oct. 31. The club maintains a series of bridle paths in Vermont.

Theaters

"The Middle Watch"

Copley Theater—E. E. Clive presents "The Middle Watch," a nautical farce in three acts by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall. Beginning Oct. 31, 1930. The cast:

Private Ogg	E. E. Clive
Ah Fong	Edward Ackley
Fay Eaton	Lena Anderson
Capt. Randall R.M.L.I.	Gerald Rogers
Lucy Eldridge	Martha Tibbetts
Flag-Lieutenant	Nat Foss
Nancy Hewitt	Alice Dalton
Commander Baddeley	Robert Hobbs
Charlotte Hopkinson	Elspeth Dudgeon
Admiral Sir Hercules Hewitt	Ralph Roberts
Mary Carlton	Marion Grant
Lady Hewitt	Bertha Belmore
1st Quarter Deck Sailor	Donald Woods
Captain Maitland R. N.	Francis Compton
Corporal Duckett	Herbert Belmore
2nd Quarter Deck Sailor	Howard Hadley

What more suitable adjective than "rollicking" to apply to this nautical farce, which once before within a year has won popularity at the same Boston theater? What other adjective could one expect in connection with the authors' device of causing two—no, three—women to be stranded over night upon His Majesty's cruiser Falcon, lying in Oriental waters? Precisely the anticipated and spirited adventures take place, the problem of sleeping quarters looming foremost and becoming incredibly complicated when, without warning, the Admiral comes on board and orders the ship to sea.

It is all innocent enough fun, safely skirting the borders of vulgarity; for, you see, it happened quite by chance. From start to finish the key to the baffling situation is held by Private Ogg, the sentry, pacing up and down before the cabins, in stockinged feet because his boots squeak. As the solemn Cockney, Ogg, Mr. Clive is as inimitable as ever. Up and down jerkily he goes, one set of toes protruding from a woolen sock; and he never has anything untoward to report to the corporal.

The other parts are all most creditably played: The fussy little admiral of Mr. Roberts, the saucy, plucky, slangy American girl of Miss Grant, the commander, the captain and the rest. The audience was enjoying itself quite obviously. But one would like to have known what happened to the ship—indeed what happens to any ship—when an easily-dispensed-with chaperone, named Charlotte, deliberately smashes the gyro-compass.

Carnegie Medals Awarded to 46

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Bronze medals were awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission Oct. 31 to 46 persons who performed acts of heroism in rescuing or attempting to rescue others.

Nine of the heroes made the supreme sacrifice. To the dependents of one of these, Jay Booth Meredith, of Merced Falls, Calif., benefits of $80 a month were granted. A sum of $1500 was granted to the dependents of three others to be applied as the commission may sanction. Disablement benefits of $1000 were granted to one of the 46.

In addition to the money grants, awards totaling $16,000 were made in 10 cases for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved. In 26 cases, awards aggregating $22,000 were made for other worthy purposes.

Residents of Massachusetts receiving awards were: Harry Packer Wilbur Jr., New Bedford; Charles A. F. McIsaac, Roslindale; Leo Edward Fencer, Brockton; John W. McCormick, New Bedford; Daniel J. Sullivan, Plymouth; Herbert B. Eddy, White Horse Beach; Russell Waldo Anderson, Boston; Elmer T. Harper, Middleboro; John F. Horgan, Arlington, and Israel A. Lupien, Cochituate.

Number of State Voters Decreases

Massachusetts' registered voters have decreased nearly 100,000 since 1928, according to figures tabulated by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Oct. 31.

As a result, the issue of 2,300,000 ballots for the state elections, Nov. 4, which are practically all in the hands of the local distributing agencies, is below the issue for the presidential election of two years ago, Mr. Cook announced.

The outstanding decrease in registered voters is noted in Boston where the count is about 25,000 less than it was at the last election. In 1928, out of a total state registration of 1,723,765 it was pointed out, about 1,609,900 voted.

EDUCATOR COMPLETES 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The eighty-fifth annual session of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, in its closing meeting and dinner on Oct. 31, presented a purse of $680 in gold to Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education. The purse is the gift of the more than 4000 Rhode Island school teachers.

The presentation was made by Charles F. Towne, president of the institute, and an assistant superintendent of schools of this city. The 3500 teachers present stood and applauded the Commissioner of Education. The dinner marked the close of 25 years of service by Commissioner Ranger to the State.

BOSTON WORK PLAN SET FOR HEARING

Gov. Frank G. Allen's proposal to bring about the electrification of the railroads entering Boston as a means of providing additional employment is to be considered on Nov. 4 by the Department of Public Utilities. Henry C. Attwill is chairman.

The executive committee of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment will meet with the commission at that time to explain Governor Allen's plans as well as the law whereby they may be accomplished.

V-5 TESTS CONTINUE

PROVINCETOWN, Mass. (AP)—The V-5, American Navy submarine, made 20 speed tests during her trials off here on Oct. 31, and also remained submerged for five hours. Three engineers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard watched the performances. The trials will continue tomorrow.

Wet 'Strategy' Warning Voiced in Reply to Liquor Arguments

Booklet by Professor Carver Cautions Voters to Disregard 'Misleading' Statements of Anti-Prohibition Elements

The "roundabout way" in which wets are working to legalize the liquor traffic should serve as a warning to voters to be on the alert against misleading arguments, according to Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard economist, who has just issued a booklet which reveals many phases of the anti-prohibition strategy.

"The wets know they cannot get the American public to legislate the saloon back into existence on a direct vote," Professor Carver declared. "Hence they are working by indirect methods and under various disguises in an attempt to make it seem that prohibition has done more harm than good. However, no one need be deceived who will study the results of the law. Prohibition hurts nobody but those who would profit materially from the vicious liquor traffic."

If, as they claim, the wets are in an overwhelming majority, Professor Carver points out, they could bring about repeal legally without resorting to the encouragement of lawbreaking, or nullification by states. Their strategy of attempting to throw discredit on the law, therefore, indicates that they doubt their ability to get the law repealed by legal means.

Professor Carver, referring to the efforts in Massachusetts to repeal the "Baby Volstead Act," pointed out that this was the first typical move in the wet program. Another favorite argument of the wets, he said, is that neither do they want the saloon back. But, he points out, those who honestly insist that the saloon should be kept out should remember that it was prohibition—not the wets—that destroyed the saloon.

Still another wet argument is that prohibition has been in operation 10 years and yet there are many violations of the law. "Would we," asks Professor Carver, "in the event of a long war, vote that war is a failure and then make the best terms with the enemy that we could? While prohibition has not accomplished as much as it will, it has nevertheless accomplished much. Is it not the part of wisdom to retain the good already gained and go forward to even better enforcement, than to surrender with victory in sight?

"As soon as the Massachusetts law against the manufacture, importation and transportation of liquor was passed in 1924," he continued, "the State and local police got into action, and cast off the former shackles of law that bound them, securing evidence that insured conviction. It became more difficult to get liquor to sell; the price went up; and there was actually less drunkenness than there had been before this act was passed."

Replying to the compilation of the country's drink bill by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Professor Carver declares that "When Filenes', Jordan Marsh and the chain stores abandon their present sites and seek back alleys, then we may well believe that speakeasies take in more money than the old saloons did."

He further declares that this association is highly subsidized and that it pays immense salaries to its employees who "find" what they are hired to find.

"No one knows or can find out, how much liquor is drunk in this country," he says. "Drinking is not recorded. There have never been so many arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts under prohibition as there were before, and as to industrial efficiency, every unbiased investigation has found fewer absences from work through drink, less waste of money, and less suffering by workingmen's families."

Jews Hear Attack on British Policy

Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate, speaking at the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, Nov. 1, declared that the change in Great Britain's policy toward Palestine by the present Labor Government does not express the best opinion of the British people or even of its most important statesmen.

Mr. Brin alluded to the stand taken by Lloyd George, who joined former Premier Stanley Baldwin, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, General Smuts and other leading personalities of Great Britain in denouncing the new policy.

"The change of policy," said Mr. Bain, "making a departure in principle of the Balfour declaration and in subsequent declarations, seems to be a party act of the Labor Government which, being hard pressed on all sides with internal and external problems, has grasped the opportunity of making a grandstand gesture by making the Jews the scapegoat.

"This action is all the more a bitter disappointment owing to Premier MacDonald's occasional sentimental announcements in favor of the Jewish ideals and interests in the Holy Land."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair and warmer; light northwest winds becoming southerly Sunday.

Southern New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature, diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly Sunday.

Northern New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Sunday fair with rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Nov. 1	Max. Oct. 31		8 a.m. Nov. 1	Max. Oct. 31
Albany	38	46	Memphis	38	48
Atlantic City	40	54	Montreal	36	
Boston	40	47	Nantucket	40	50
Buffalo	34	42	New Orleans	46	56
Calgary	34		New York	42	52
Charleston	44	58	Philadelphia	40	54
Chicago	28	38	Pittsburgh	32	40
Denver	40	72	Portland, Me.	38	48
Des Moines	28	44	Portland, Ore.	46	62
Eastport	38	50	San Francisco	56	78
Galveston	56	60	St. Louis	32	44
Hatteras	46	56	St. Paul	26	36
Helena	26	60	Seattle	46	58
Jacksonville	40	56	Tampa	62	64
Kansas City	40	50	Washington	38	52
Los Angeles	68	92			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 7:54 p. m., Sunday 8:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

SEPTEMBER CUSTOMS REVENUES ADVANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Revenues from customs duties for the month of September, 1930, exceeded those in August by $21,000, while the collections for the nine-months period amounted to $140,297.82, according to the monthly statement issued by Harry C. Whitehill, collector of customs of the Vermont district.

Milk and cream continued to hold their places as the leading revenue producers, and although milk showed a slight decline, importations of cream rose sharply increasing by more than 8000 gallons receipts for August. A still larger gain was shown in the case of hay and straw shipments.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Closing night, Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, all evening.

Horticultural Hall: Autumn exhibition, flowers, fruits and vegetables, afternoon and evening.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dance, Saturday Evening Club, ballroom and foyer, 8.

Hotel Statler: Meeting and Dinner, English High School Classes of '74 to '77, Parlors E and D.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Entertainment, auditorium, 8.

"Craftsmen-at-Work" Exhibition, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, until 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Theaters

Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.
Wilbur—"Berkeley Square," 8:30.
Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Opening Meeting, Old South Forum: "Why I Believe in Prohibition," by Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and "Why I Do Not Believe in Prohibition," by Julian Codman, President of the Constitutional Liberty League; Old South Meeting House, corner Milk and Washington Streets, 2:45.

Horticultural Hall: Autumn exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables, all day.

"Craftsmen-at-Work" Exhibition, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 1 to 10.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers meeting, Dorchester Memorial M. E. Church, West Roxbury, preceded by walk in vicinity.

Boston Public Library: Talk, "American Humorists and Their Humor," with illustrative readings, by Dr. Francis Henry Wade, Lecture Hall, 3:30. Also, illustrated lecture, "Modern Decorative Art in Europe," by Roger Gilman, Lecture Hall, 8.

Boston Zionist mass meeting in protest of the White Paper, Faneuil Hall.

Ford Hall Forum: Talk by Prof. Julian Huxley, natural scientist, preceded by concert by the Evelyn Borofsky Trio; Ford Hall, corner Bowdoin Street and Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3; meeting, Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 4.

Hotel Statler: French Chain Store Party, breakfast, lunch, and dinner, main dining room.

EVENTS MONDAY

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourists' Club, home of Mrs. Arthur B. Porter, 26 Houston St., 3.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, 11. Bridge, Massachusetts Maine Daughters, ballroom, 2 to 5. Meeting, Florence Crittenton League, state dining room, 11.

Hotel Statler: Breakfast, luncheon and dinner, French Chain Store Party.

"Craftsmen-at-Work" Exhibition, auspices Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, 1 to 10.

New England Women's Club: Luncheon, 1; informal reception of officers, 2; talk, "Problems in the Foreign Policy of the United States," by Prof. George H. Blakeslee, 2:30; Hotel Vendome.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles sponsored by the American Federation of Arts; Eighteenth Century French Wigs and mises en cartes; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces. Paintings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 22.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Herbert Barnett.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Drawings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 4. Old and modern sporting prints. Through Nov. 8.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Nov. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Josef Hofmann.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, Nov. 2, in the Repertory Theater, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Monday evening, Nov. 3, in Jordan Hall, miscellaneous concert in memory of Georges Longy.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Frank Kneisel, violinist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Royal Dadmun, tenor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 8, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 8, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Clare Clairbert, soprano.

Sunday evening, Nov. 9, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Mme. Schumann-Heink.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 10, in the Hotel Statler, a concert by José Iturbi, pianist.

Monday evening, Nov. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hortense Husserl, pianist.

Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Nov. 12 and 13, in Symphony Hall, Young People's Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Robert Simmons, tenor.

Thursday evening, Nov. 13, in Jordan Hall, a concert by David Barnett, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Harold Bauer, pianist.

Saturday evening, Nov. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

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APARTMENT HOUSE BUILT ON CLUB PLAN

Coöperative Formed to Get Meals Cheaply, Erects Own Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The most recent effort, and one of the most interesting, toward a solution of the housing problem here has been made by a grup originally associated for the purpose of getting good meals at cost. They have opened a coöperative apartment building in the Old Chelsea section, which is becoming again a fashionable neighborhood.

Their project has developed out of the growth of the coöperative movement—not as most other coöperative apartment projects, out of the operations of real estate men or builders speculating to make as large profits as the ventures will pay them. It came into being on the demand of members of the Consumers' Coöperative Services, Inc.

This group started 10 years ago with the organization of a coöperative cafeteria on the Rochdale plan. Their organization grew year by year, until, from an annual business of $95,869 in 1920-21, its turn-over increased to $611,507 in 1929-30. Its income is now derived from four large cafeterias and four smaller food shops, the latter selling groceries as well as prepared meals. In the 10 years a reserve fund of $154,000 for the establishment of new services was accumulated, and it was this that paved the way to building the apartment building.

When the building committee figured the costs of erecting a house with 67 aprtments, however, it was discovered that the reserve fund could supply only a small part of the $860,000 required.

So a savings bank was found that took a first mortgage of $300,000; bonds were issued on a second mortgage in the amount of $135,000; a third mortgage was issued for the initial investment of tenants before they might obtain their apartments, and a fourth mortgage was taken in the amount of $40,000 by the parent organization, which also holds $40,000 of the second mortgage bonds, making its total permanent investment $80,000.

In this way the members of the parent organization were able to build an apartment for themselves with only a small investment by each. They not only eliminated the profit that usually goes to a promoter or real estate dealer, but were able to get the most for their money by putting up their own building.

The original investment of each tenant runs from $1000 for a one-room and kitchenette apartment to $5000 for a three-room and kitchen pent house apartment. There are monthly charges for upkeep—heating, janitor service, and so forth—running from $44 to $175 a month.

The tenants hold that altogether they pay no more per month for their apartments than the rental of similar apartments in their neighborhood, although they are accumulating each month a larger equity in their homes. Moreover, as the mortgages are paid off, the interest charges decrease, and within five years there is a reduction of the carrying charges. They also consider the investment sound because it is in a section in which values apparently are increasing.

Music

Koussevitzky as Composer

On the fourth program of the jubilee season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Oct. 31-Nov. 1) stood an Overture by one who preferred to be listed as "Anonymous," an overture written expressly for the fiftieth anniversary of the orchestra and at this time given its first hearing. There followed a Symphony by Nicolas Nabokov and the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 4 in F minor.

Despite the effort of the compeser of the anniversary overture to maintain his anonymity, his hand betrayed him. Not only his hand, but his thematic material as well. And if that were not sufficient evidence, one must be dull indeed who could not guess his identity when, upon the completion of the number, the orchestra rose as one man and saluted its conductor. With orchestra standing, the audience felt need for more complete outlet to its enthusiasm, and also rose, the while it gave vigorous approval of a composition which, after all, Dr. Koussevitzky need not be modest in acknowledging. It is based upon two themes, the principal one of which, from "A Life for the Tzar," was chosen by the composer as peculiarly befitting the occasion. The opening lines are given out by the organ. There follows an excellent piece of contrapuntal writing in which the entire orchestra is utilized. The second theme is avowedly Dr. Koussevitzky's own, yet it has a strangely haunting melody, which persistently recalls the Concerto for double-bass which this virtuoso of the instrument has made familiar to Boston audiences. The principal theme is worked out at considerable length, and the overture is brought to a smashing close with fortissimi in all the choirs—the sort of close calculated to bring one up standing, if one has projected oneself into the piece. In all a brilliantly sonorous composition, worthy the name of its composer, who after all, was a musical virtuoso before he became a conductor, a fact which we are sometimes prone to overlook in the light of his more recent accomplishments.

Sharing the program, by way of novelty, came the symphony by Nabokov, given its first performance in the United States. This composer is widely recognized as the author of a ballet-oratorio which he named "Ode," and numerous other works for piano and orchestra. Built upon thematic material of singular beauty, the symphony is well knit. The form is clear, in fact, extremely orthodox, and the movements, of which there are three, all hold the attention. One might express a preference for the second, a Largo, and in no wise deprecate the remaining two. Although the composer had not so indicated it, the program contained the additional word "Lyric" in announcing the number. The word is correctly descriptive, yet in each movement come passages as virile as any penned by even the great Tchaikovsky himself. The symphony was extraordinarily well received.

A masterly performance of the Tchaikovsky Fourth Symphony once more brought to our attention that the plinth upon which this tonal giant stands is firmly grounded upon the whole-hearted approbation of an appreciative public. Dr. Koussevitsky and his men richly deserved the storm of applause at the conclusion of the symphony, which closed one more all-Russian program of distinction.

G. M. S.

South Called Site for Paper Mills

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—William J. Harris (D.), Senator from Georgia, said here Oct. 31 that the newsprint paper manufacturers of New England see in Georgia and the South the future sites of their great mills.

The Senator added that the bringing to the South of this industry would mean that much of the $100,000,000 which goes out of the United States to Canada for newsprint annually would come to this State and the other commonwealths of the South.

"The Government laboratories at Madison, Wis., have been working on experiments to make paper from Georgia slash pine and other Georgia trees," Mr. Harris said. "The resulting pulp appears suitable for the majority of papers not utilizing bleached or unbleached sulphite as made from northern conifers."

GIRL WRITES NOTES FOR CHILD CONCERT

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—When the Philadelphia Orchestra gives its children's concerts this season, the program notes will be written by an 18-year-old girl, by request of Ernest Schelling, conductor and lecturer for the series which will be held in the Academy of Music here.

Miss Mildred Price Smith, a student at the Philadelphia Musical Academy since the age of 14, is the annotator. She has attended the children's concerts since she was a small child, and last year, at the request of Mr. Schelling, wrote an essay on medieval music which the conductor spoke of as "showing a thorough research into and knowledge of the subject," and as "rich in information."

At the close of both the 1928 season and the season before Mr. Schelling presented medals to Miss Smith for her familiarity with and appreciation of the orchestra's selections.

The program for the first pair of children's concerts which will be given Nov. 12 and 13, will also be illustrated with sketches by Miss Smith.

LAUNDRY IS OFFICE IN WHITE HOUSE NOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The laundry room of the White House, where for 22 years presidential family linens were washed, has given way to the demand for more office space.

In the future the laundry will be sent to Fort Myer, the nearest army post.

The social secretary at the White House is to have an office in the rooms formerly used for laundry. Capt. Russel Train, the President's naval aide, and Col. Campbell B. Hodges, the military aide, also will have offices there.

Workmen are now converting the space, which adjoins the executive office building at the west end of the White House.

FASCIST NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED IN REICH

CASSELL, Ger. (AP)—The provincial governor of this area forbade Oct. 31 the publication for 30 days of two National-Socialist (Fascist) daily newspapers, the Frankfurter Volksblatt and the Wiesbaden Rheinwacht.

The Governor charged that both papers had continuously violated the law for protection of the Republic. In their issues of Oct. 15 both papers said that parliamentarism such as obtains in Germany today "would be deemed impossible even in the country of the Zulu Kaffirs and bushmen." The articles charged that Jews were responsible for this condition.

REGINA PREPARING FOR WORLD EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REGINA, Sask.—Regina and Saskatchewan are going ahead with extensive preparations for the holding of the world's grain exhibition and conference in this city, from July 25 to Aug. 6, 1932.

At least 50 countries are expected to participate in the exhibition. The executive of the world's grain show is being given every coöperation by the provincial agricultural department, Regina fair associations, agricultural societies, and other rural organizations. Cash prizes to the total of $200,500 will be given. The highest prize is $2500.

THURSTON NAMED TO SUCCEED MUNRO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Walter C. Thurston of Colorado was named Oct. 31 by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, as chief of the division of Latin American Affairs. He succeeds Dana C. Munro, recently appointed Minister to Haiti.

Mr. Thurston has had extensive Latin-American experience, both in private business and as a career man in the State Department service. Since 1929 he has been Assistant Chief of the Latin-American Division.

ZOOLOGICAL EVENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—Coming from the jungles of Madras, India, two baby elephants will shortly take up their abode amid the golden wattle blossoms of Perth Zoological Gardens. Susie, a chimpanzee, presented by the Hagenback firm of dealers, is also to meet friends in the same beautiful surroundings. New Zealand is contributing a pair of tigers to the collection. Meanwhile the pythons, Georgie and Georgina, residents of Perth Zoo for a considerable period, will be shortly welcomed to Sydney, New South Wales.

ITALO-FRENCH ALPS BRISTLE WITH FORTS

(Continued from Page 1)

barrier can be penetrated. Northward these passes, such as the Great and Little Saint Bernards, Mont Cenis and Mont Genevere, open the way only to remote French provinces which would hardly reward the invader's pains and which the French themselves are only secondarily concerned with defending. Moreover, the northern passes are blocked with snow from October till May or June. Also in case of necessity their railways and bridges may easily be put out of commission.

Defenses for Nice

But to the south where the Alps are lower and snow rarely blocks the roads there are four passes leading directly to Nice, the goal which the French suspect is being coveted. It is here in the valleys of the Roya, the Bevera, that French defenses are being carefully constructed.

It was not always so. Only recently have French mountain forts been put into working order. It is even said that immediately after the World War many French fortifications were disused and deserted. But on the Italian side of the frontier work was proceeding rapidly. So many workmen were employed, it is recounted, that for some time many of them were in the habit of seeking sleeping accommodations in the abandoned French forts across the frontier.

Now that is all changed. Along the Mediterranean itself the coastal defenses have been materially increased. The French Navy centered in the great maritime base at Toulon counts upon its superiority to repel any invaders who may seek to land along the southern coast. Submarines are familiar sights to visitors along the Riviera. Lonely shepherds on the olive clad hills of the Maritime Alps look down upon the familiar panorama of naval maneuvers in which undersea craft, lying almost invisible except from the air, wait behind the rugged promontories below the Grande Corniche. Along the sea, therefore, France feels itself secured.

At Nice, at Menton, at Sospel, to mention only the towns nearest this corner of the frontier there are garrisons filled with large contingents of mountain troops which make frequent sorties into the coastal ranges. Military authorities assert that Franco-Italian belligerent action along the Alps would be to a great extent localized in the vicinity of the two valleys, the Roya and Bevera. It is here the war game is usually played.

Strategic Railroads

Just over the Italian frontier at Ventimiglia there is a railway running up the valley of Roya to Breil in France, where it connects with the new railway from Nice to Cuneo over the Col de Tenda in Italy, the completion of which has been deliberately delayed for many years. Two other valleys lead from Sospel, one due south to Menton, and the other southwest over the Col de Braus to Nice. Thus Sospel is the hub of the wheel of the French defenses in the Maritime Alps and in the valleys around Sospel are the most interesting of the French Alpine forts.

The fortresses themselves are more or less carefully concealed and masked on mountain tops. All that can be seen, even from the French side of the frontier are remote concrete flanks, some of which are being covered with turf and others are weathering to resemble the virgin rock. The fortresses are, of course, almost impregnable, armored with steel and reinforced with concrete walls and roofs. They are armed not with machine guns, which are such savage weapons in Alsace-Lorraine, but with heavy artillery, 75's and trench mortars suitable for mountain warfare.

These fortifications constitute the fixed defenses of the passes. But if one explores the country on foot with a good map or if one could do the unthinkable and survey the area from the air one would find something much more interesting. The country is honeycombed with an elaborate network of the best sort of mountain roads forbidden to casual inspection called strategic pass ways, carefully concealed from the view of the opposite side of the frontier and guarded by soldiers at each end. These roads, constructed along some of most precipitous mountain sides in the Maritime Alps, are designed to connect fortress with fortress and to permit facile movements of troops right up to the frontier undetected.

Work on the roads is progressing quickly, it is said, by means of military labor alone, for there is no way of quartering civilian laborers among the inaccessible peaks and summits where the work must be done. The Senegalese, it has been found, are the most useful laborers in the mountains.

Tourists Are Halted

Of all this work which is known to be in progress, exceedingly little can be seen by the unofficial observer. In the Valley of Roya and on the Col de Braus the magnificent finished product may be surveyed from the public highway. Chasseurs alpins—French mountain soldiers—may be seen driving donkeys heavily loaded with supplies up steep mountain slopes, where the olive trees and subtropical pines of the valley have disappeared. But there is certainly no exceptional massing of troops, no mobilization of forces, even no astonishing quantity of construction taking place in the Maritime Alps at the end of October, 1930.

In those rare places, there are only three or four in the south, where a motorcar can pass from France to Italy or vice versa, amazing precautions are taken. At one simple frontier line where the road crosses the border the traveler has to pass and give an account of himself at six separate and distinct guard posts or customs offices, scattered for some six miles up and down the precipitous gorge. Coming from the French side one first meets the passport office and guard where political credentials—even American passports—are scrutinized with extreme care. Then half a mile farther along at another guard post other papers including motorcar documents and commercial guarantees are required and laborously examined. Then, at a lonely curve still deeper in the mountains, stands a grim little house with open doors and windows revealing French soldiers, guns ready to fire in case any person or car tries to run the frontier.

Passing to the Italian side one encounters a corresponding sentry house and then a huge steel gate. Behind the barrier are passport officials, this time very rigorous, customs officers and automobile inspectors, and a highly influential deputation of keen-eyed Fascist militia. Once past this formidable outfit one feels free to drive along into Italy. But now a final revision, this time more searching than ever, is administered at another outpost a mile farther up the valley.

Sunbrowned Soldiers Grin

These are civil precautions taken upon the ordinary main highway. Their very complexity hints at the elaborateness of their military counterparts concealed in the surrounding summits. Yet in these sunny, southern valleys such things seem more remote than anything else in the world. Robust, sunbrowned soldiers are grimed but merry. Even the alert and serious Fascist policeman has a cheerful grin for the passing tourist who catches him off his guard and grins first.

COLUMBIA TO HAVE CHILEAN LECTURER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile—The Chilean poet, Gabriela Mistral, has been engaged by Columbia University to give a series of lectures on South American literature. She will start for the United States toward the end of this year.

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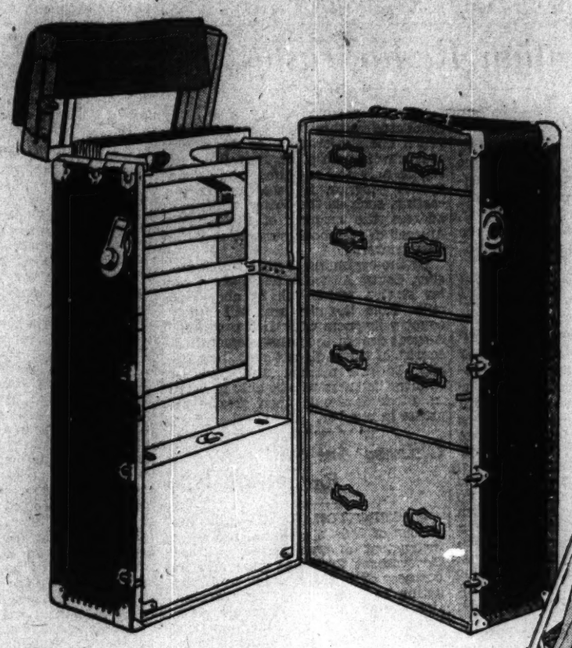


How about those week-end football scrimmages to near-by college towns?

How about Thanksgiving at home?

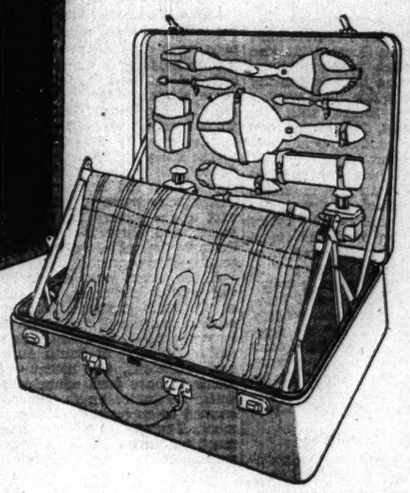
The Christmas Holidays?

The Southward Flight?

The Business Trip?

WARDROBE TRUNK

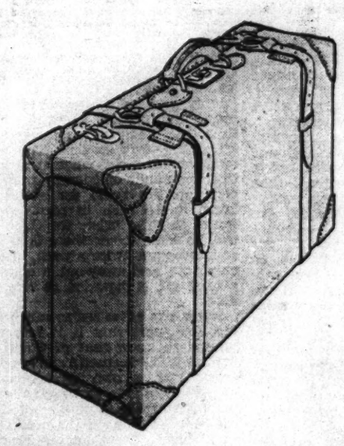
Made to our specifications of hard vulcanized fibre, covering a 3-ply veneer frame. Blue washable lining. Contains 8 hangers and an inside locking device. Outer Yale lock. Size 40x22x19 inches..... $36



WARDROBE SUITCASE

Smooth russet cowhide, with folding rack that will hang 12 dresses, and has a dust cover. Fitted with 9 beige color celluloid toilet articles and 2 bottles. Nicely lined..... $42

Others $25 to $45



MAN'S SUITCASE

Tan smooth cowhide with heavily reenforced corners. Has two straps around the case, two catches and a center lock. Fabric lining, shirt fold in lid, leather straps in body. 24 in..... $15

ELONGATED HAT BOX

This delightful new box will hold nine hats. It is compact, light in weight and made of canvas over a sturdy frame. Has a pocket in the lid. It is beautifully lined.

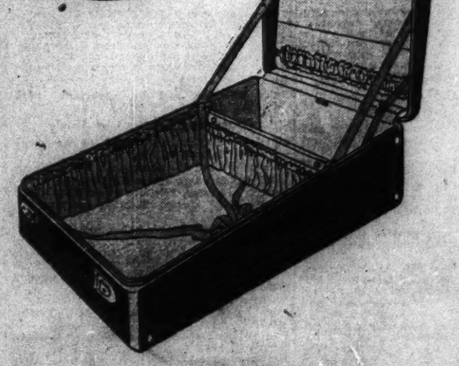
Green canvas and black leather bindings, or tan canvas and brown leather binding..... $15

Black enamel and tan leather binding.... $8.50

Black or brown grained cowhide..... $20

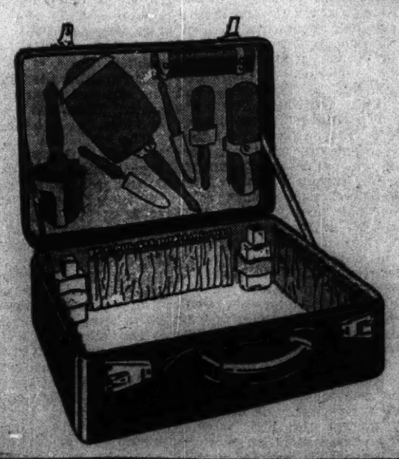
WARDROBE SUITCASE

Black or brown grained cowhide nicely lined. Two sizes, 22 and 24 inches, with two removable revolving hangers which fit in the lid. Removable shoe partition and pockets on the sides.. $17.50



Fitted Overnight Case

Black or brown grained cowhide. Has seven fittings of carnelian, jade or suntan colored celluloid, two bottles in the body. Pockets on ends and one side. 18 inch size..... $16.50



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RADIO — AVIATION

Broadcasting's Tenth Birthday

The author of this article designed and built the first permanent broadcasting station in the world, which went into regular operation Nov. 2, 1920, and is often referred to as "the father of American broadcasting."

By DR. FRANK CONRAD

I SUPPOSE there were no more than a hundred listeners to the inaugural broadcast of KDKA on that evening of Nov. 2, 1920, when we placed it in operation as the first permanent radio broadcasting station in the world. Our program consisted of the election returns which swept Warren G. Harding into office; to lend it variety, we interspersed phonograph records.

Today, exactly 10 years later, I am told that the Government's latest estimate places the number of radio receiving sets in use in this country alone at about 13,500,000.

Where only one person could listen at a time through the earphones of the little crystal receivers in use during our early experiments, I presume there are at least five listeners to each of the modern vacuum sets now in popular use, so that the American radio audience is perhaps well beyond 60,000,000. And there are 600 or more radio broadcasting stations, large and small, some of which will not deign to use phonograph records.

Pre-War Experiments

Our experiments with radiotelephony, as we then called broadcasting, really began before the war. When the war came, it was my lot to be assigned by Mr. H. P. Davis, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, to the development of radio transmitting and receiving apparatus, both telegraphic and telephonic. The Westinghouse Company was licensed by the Government to use two transmitting stations, one of which was located at the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh and the other in a shed in the back of my home a few miles away.

We worked, of course, with the Army Signal Corps, for our primary purpose was to produce equipment for military purposes.

After the war, I was permitted to continue the transmitter at my home as an experimental station, with the call letters 8-XK. More as novelty than with any idea of ultimate goal such as broadcasting, I turned from my usual telegraphic chatter with fellow amateurs to telephonic transmission of talks, football and baseball scores and phonograph records. What a tremendous "kick" my associates and I got out of the letters and post cards that came to us from "hams" and other experimenters in different parts of the country, saying they had heard our modest programs!

Possibilities Unrealized

We hardly dreamed of the possibilities within our grasp. We were dubious, frankly, when Mr. Davis announced his decision to install a program broadcasting station at the plant in East Pittsburgh. His idea was that perhaps we could create a new industry by supplying the public with a new broadcasting service, which would, of course, require a large amount of receiving equipment.

The night of KDKA's inaugural we saw to it that the Westinghouse officials and others interested had a supply of the little receivers then available and they were an enthusiastic audience. Once started, Mr. Davis, whose enthusiasm was boundless for this new development, was adamant that KDKA continue on the air from 8:30 to 9:30 each evening. That was how we started; it was only a short time before news items appeared in the Pittsburgh newspapers and elsewhere. Then the papers began to print radio schedules. Since we had no wave length congestion, reception was good in other parts of the country. The demand for sets grew, and soon we were expanding our hours on the air.

The rest of the story everyone knows. To be sure our early motive, aside from research and development, was to create a new service different from previously accepted ideas that radio was a means of private communication. But there is no privacy in we were not remiss in developing better receivers too.

Since people bought receivers, there was an implied obligation to supply them with programs with a fair degree of consistency, so nine months later the Westinghouse Company opened WBZ at Springfield, Mass. That was in September, 1921. One month later we installed WJZ at Newark. And a month after that we installed KYW, Chicago. These were the first radio broadcasting stations in America that were installed to furnish regular service to those who would buy receiving equipment.

Of Station KDKA's record of radiocasting, and my colleagues built upon that very fact, concentrating upon the constant improvement of programs, which naturally attracted more listeners. Meanwhile, of course, achievement, I need not write at any length, nor need I tell the story of the mushroom appearance of new stations, one by one and then by tens and hundreds. We are proud of the fact that Herbert Hoover's first radio address was broadcast from KDKA the night of Jan. 15, 1921. We are proud, too, of the fact that some of the most important engineering developments in radio have come from KDKA. Even now I cannot help but mark the difference between the meager few watts we employed in the original KDKA, the 50,000 watts we employ today and the 400,000 watts which we are prepared to experiment with by authority of the Federal Radio Commission.

It is indeed gratifying to have been one of the group to whom fell the privilege of pioneering radio broadcasting as we know it today. To our precursors and contemporaries in radio telephonic experiments, notably Dr. Reginald Fessenden, Dr. Lee De Forest and our enthusiastic amateur friends, we at KDKA and the radio public at large owe a deep debt of gratitude. But to the vision of Mr. Davis, who I believe first saw radio broadcasting's vast popular possibilities, all of us owe a debt for the impetus that started modern broadcasting 10 years ago.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, NOV. 3

Vocal and Instrumental

Kate Smith, musical comedy star; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

"Enchanting Hour" (Ybrys—WOR). See if you can get the atmosphere of perfume from this program. Girls' trio, male quartet, mixed chorus, orchestra and the excellent voice of Basil Ruysdael to put it over. 8.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Favorite classics and popular selections. 8:30.

Brigadiers Male Quartet; Lewis James, tenor; orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Best bits, arrangement of "Mardi Gras," by quartet; "Caprice Viennois" and "Bitter Sweet" waltzes by orchestra. 9:30.

Jessica Cole, soprano; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson — WJZ — T). Aria "Nobles Seigneurs, Salut" from "Les Huguenots" by soloist. Opening selection Italian "Piedmontesse Dance" by orchestra. 10.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' trio and string trio. 11:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Small classics and light opera. 6:05, 6:45.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (CBS—T). 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). The better-known classical masters. 11.

Rhythmic Music

S. C. Lanin's orchestra; male trio; Raymond Knight, comedian (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Group of old timers by trio; devotees of the "Cuckoo" sketches should recall Mr. Knight. 8:30.

Fred Waldner, tenor; Ennio Bolognini, cellist; Retting and Platt, piano duo; orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Ballads and popular review. 9.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Mortimer Kaphan, president of American Dickens League (CBS). 5.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10:30. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). Election eve program. 7:30.

E. Phillips Oppenheim's "Lion and the Lamb" (WOR). Radio continuity made from story which ran serially in magazine and was filmed. Walter Byro, Carmel Myers, Raymond Hatton, Montagu Love and Miriam Seegar in cast. 8:30.

Weber and Fields on Webster (WOR). 9.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). 9:30.

"Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (WEAF Chain). 10.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Romantic comedy with Glacier Park as setting. 10:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Talks

Première of "Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain). Human interest stories by Edwin Alger, newspaper man, writer and cartoonist. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain). Interpretations of the news. 6:45.

"Air Scoops with Elinor Smith" (WEAF Chain). Series by the young lady whom they simply couldn't keep on the ground. 7.

"Truce in China" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

James F. Burke, Republican National Committee (WEAF—T). Half Hour in Nation's Capital. 8.

Jouette Shouse, chairman executive committee, Democratic National Committee (WEAF Chain). 10:30.

Australian Radio Tastes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THERE is a definite tendency toward a revival of old-time music in South Australia, judging by the results of the radiocasting plebiscite, conducted by the Register, in conjunction with station 5CL, the Adelaide link in the Australian radiocasting chain.

From a selection of 20 of the most popular items, old-time music and ballads had a last minute victory over brass bands and solo songs. The victory of old-time music can be partly attributed to heavy voting from country towns, where it is so popular. The news that an old-time dance night is to be held causes hundreds of towns both in this state and Victoria, to arrange dances, for which the radio supplies the music. Indeed, modern dances are not very often held by the people on the land as they still keep to the old style, specializing in barn dances, the music for which is often supplied by the harmonium. Nevertheless, city listeners played a great part in the victory for the old-time music and there is no doubt that through the radio stations, it is becoming very popular.

A few years ago, classical music was seldom radiocast, the majority of the radio programs consisting of modern and popular numbers. Lately, however, chiefly because of the radiocasting by some of South Australia's best musicians, the listening public seems to have been educated in the desire for better music, and to have learned to appreciate such entertainment. There is now about twice as much good music radiocast as popular music, although in the radiocasting plebiscite, these polled almost equally. Chamber music, however, was very high in the popular selection.

Voting papers from country listeners revealed that their views on modern and classical music were at extremes. If a first preference vote were given for classical music, then popular music was last, and vice versa. Country listeners voted heavily for news, and market reports, whereas these two items did not receive the support of town dwellers. This can be readily understood when it is known that thousands of country people depend on the radio for getting the latest information in regard to the world, and the prices for their produce. In some towns there is a supply of newspapers twice a week, in others only once, and away out, a newspaper a week old is regarded as very up to date.

Radio has advanced so much in the last few years that it is rather surprising to know that of South Australia's 27,000 licensed listeners, 60 per cent of them own crystal sets. Of course, radio is in its infancy at present in Australia, and the all electric set has not been on the market here very long. Then again, electricity sources have not been established throughout the country to enable the modern receivers to be used.

A scheme similar to the network used by American stations has been conducted within the last year, in which one station supplies the whole of Australia with a program. But this is done only now and then, when some special program is listed for radiocasting, such as the Prime Minister's address, the opening of the Anglo-Australian telephone service, and the Test cricket.

By the beginning of next year, however, South Australia will have a relay station which will be about 150 miles from the city and will supply country listeners with their programs. A great deal of the entertainment will consist of the radiocast sent from the city. In this manner, thousands of country listeners will be able to listen in. Licenses should then greatly increase in number.

Plans Foreign Exchanges

Station WLW, Cincinnati, proposes to engage in international reradiocasting on its own, picking up programs transmitted via the short waves from foreign countries and sending its programs abroad from a new 10,000-watt auxiliary short-wave station, which it has asked the Federal Radio Commission to authorize it to build.

Chinese Are Still Radiocasting-Shy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Still suspicious of radio's potential use as an instrument of warfare, the Chinese Government itself has gone into the business of manufacturing and marketing radio receiving and transmitting equipment, according to a report from the office of the American Commercial Attaché at Peiping. The result has been to impair very seriously the amount of private radio trade that can be done in China, especially in view of the limited market due to the low purchasing power of the masses.

Radiocasters especially find the going extremely hard, meeting with difficulty in obtaining operating licenses and facing heavy taxes if they do get licenses. Besides, adequate returns on their investments are uncertain because advertising by radio has not yet been developed. The one private radiocasting station in north China, for example, is operated by the principal radio dealer to open a market for his product, but even that station is frequently shut down by the authorities because of alleged interference with government radiocasting and radiotelegraph stations.

The Government apparently regards radio as its natural monopoly. The manufacturing is done by its Bureau of Reconstruction which makes and imports materials, maintains a factory and assembly plant in Shanghai and has a small distributing organization throughout the country. Though its output is small, it competes seriously with the private enterprisers who must pay import duties on parts and completed sets, while it does not.

Progress in Aero Engines

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE development and progress of the aero engine was the subject of the eighteenth Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture given by H. R. Ricardo before members of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

It is curious now to be told that the steam engine used by Sir Hiram Maxim in 1894 was actually considerably lighter per horsepower, even including its boiler and condenser, than the petrol engine used by the Wright brothers some nine years later. It was, of course, the question of the weight of the water to be carried which ruled out the steam engine. Turning to the internal combustion engine Mr. Ricardo said that 50 years ago its weight was about 500 pounds per horsepower and it was used solely as a stationary engine. Ten years later it had dropped to 75 pounds per horsepower to be reduced to three pounds 20 years ago, a weight which allowed flying to become an accomplished fact. Since that date the minimum weight had dropped to a little over 1½ pounds per horsepower, and in the case of racing engines to well below one pound.

The Famous Gnome Motor

France was the first nation to devote itself to the development of a light engine for air work, the most conspicuous success being achieved with the Gnome engine which, even before the war, had been reduced in weight to under 2 pounds per h. p. England did not break with her "cast iron" habit until about halfway through the war. In the 10 years since the war the power output of a given size of engine has been increased by an average of about 40 per cent, which is due partly to an improved knowledge of the thermodynamic and other problems involved, partly to progress in metallurgy and the use of more suitable fuels, but mainly to meticulously careful design and the daily application of an ever-widening experience in service. Today the modern aero engine can claim to be about the most efficient prime mover in existence, and also one of the most reliable.

Since the war the trend of design has settled down to two highly developed types of poppet-valve petrol engines—the V-type water-cooled and the radial air-cooled. Any improvement in power, weight or economy seems likely to be small and, according to Mr. Ricardo, it would seem that the time is almost ripe for some radical innovation. The wonderful performances of the engines in the last two Schneider Cup races he ascribes to some degree as due to specially prepared fuel and encroachments on the margin of safety. That is to say, that the remarkable vigor of racing engines is produced by stimulants rather than physique.

Air Versus Water Cooling

After discussing what fuel research had achieved for the aero engine, Ricardo turned to air versus water cooling. This ever-green controversy is still unsettled. England and America show a slight preference for air-cooling, while in France, Germany and Italy it is the other way round. It is significant that air-cooled engines predominate in those countries where frost is frequent and water-cooled engines elsewhere. At present Mr. Ricardo considers that supercharging offers the widest scope for power increase, but only at the cost of a large increase in heat stresses, some loss in fuel economy, and a great increase in deterioration tendency.

Mr. Ricardo then turned to two possibilities—the sleeve-valve engine and the compressed ignition engine. The exhaust valve of the ordinary petrol engine has always been the weakest link in the chain. The metallurgist is probably near the end of his tether in this direction, for the working temperature of the exhaust valve head has now reached such a high point as to promote appreciable surface combustion during the suction and compression strokes. In the light of present knowledge the only practicable alternative would appear to be the single sleeve valve engine. The single sleeve valve is mechanically operated throughout its movement, instead of being partly spring-operated; also the absence of any hot surface in the combustion chamber allows of a higher compression ratio or permits, conversely, the use of inferior fuels.

With the single sleeve valve engine there is no limitation, as in the case of the poppet valve, in producing increase of power by supercharging. An experimental sleeve valve engine has been run heavily supercharged for several hundred hours on ordinary aviation fuel at a brake mean pressure of over 400 pounds per square inch and at a specific output nearly three times greater than that of any aero engine now in service, and that without distress or overheating the sleeve valve. With fuel as used in the Schneider Trophy the same engine would maintain a brake mean pressure of 550 pounds per square inch, when the specific output is almost double that of last year's Schneider winner. With such energy developed in the exhaust the vexed question of compounding comes again into prominence. This would lead to improved economy and reduction in weight since the high pressure cylinders could be small and low-pressure ones very light.

Mr. Ricardo thinks it probable that before long heavy oil engines will take the air in considerable numbers, though not to the exclusion of the petrol engine. He paid a tribute to the radial air-cooled heavy oil engine recently produced by the American Packard Company, though doubtful as to the sufficiency of the safety margin and noting the absence of a reduction gear in an engine of such high speed.

Manchester's Radio Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Manchester, Eng.

SPEAKING in this city recently, Captain Eckersley, formerly chief engineer of the British Broadcasting Corporation, said that in his opinion the days of the home radio constructor were numbered, and that the design of receivers was passing from the hands of the semi-skilled to those of the professional engineer.

At the recent radio show held in the City Hall it was clear that in a measure this prophecy was already being fulfilled, for the majority of the receivers shown were of the metal chassis, all-electric type, many containing their own supply unit and loudspeaker, and whose construction would certainly defeat the average amateur. Kit receivers are still popular, but the saving in cost is not so great as it was a few years ago.

A feature of this show was the preponderance of magno-dynamic and inductor type instruments in the loudspeaker section. The magno-dynamic—or permanent magnet unit fitted with moving coil—has recently won much favor, but the new inductor type, made under Farrand patents, seems likely to challenge the market for high-grade instruments.

Since the London show, "band pass" tuning, by which a high degree of selectivity is obtained without cutting the modulating "side bands" and causing high frequency loss, has reached a position of some importance. It is interesting to note that the system employs what was formerly known as "humped tuning," and this was considered to be a defect of closely coupled circuits.

Although only one manufacturer, it is understood, incorporated the idea in his receiver, it was employed in a number of amateur receivers seen at Manchester, and will undoubtedly influence design in the future.

As yet the Robinson stenode circuit by which extreme selectivity may be obtained both for cable and radio purposes does not appear to have been employed commercially. A number of leading exhibitors at Manchester said that they were following the trend of development very keenly. It was stated that at present the high cost of royalties and equipment made it impossible to produce such a receiver under £60 and that while the selectivity was extreme—powerful stations only 4½ k. c. being easily separated—the quality was of a very high order.

Among the radio gramophones was an interesting new exhibit in an apparatus using sound film in place of records for reproduction purposes. It employed a light sensitive cell as in "talkie" gear and the instrument was stated to have the advantage of retained quality after much use as of course there is no surface wear of the recording medium as in the usual gramophone arrangement. While celluloid talking film was shown in the present instrument it was said that high grade paper could also be used as a record, and sufficient length inclosed for a complete program.

London Museum Installs Radio

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A SPECIAL radio receiver of exceptional power has been installed by the Science Museum in South Kensington. This is for the purpose of showing the state of perfection which has been reached in the construction of radio receiving apparatus in detecting and amplifying speech and music without distortion. Like everything else in this museum the receiver will be available to the public to hear. It will be possible to listen to either the London Regional or the National program by actuating a switch. These two are always certain and least liable to interference.

The huge horn of the loudspeaker is what is known as the straight logarithmic type. This is 27 feet long, 7 feet square at the mouth, and capable of dealing with a frequency of 32 cycles. The first 8 feet of the horn is made of copper and the remainder of sheet iron covered with lead and coated with pitch and canvas. The amplifier which gives a distortionless output of about 40 watts is of a power equivalent to a full size cinema talking installation.

The set works from the ordinary electric mains of 230 volts A. C. which is stepped up for the early stages to 480 volts D. C. The output stage is rectified by hot-cathode mercury-vapor rectifiers which give a power of 1200 volts—obviously not a set to install in a private house. The whole apparatus is protected by glass doors which automatically cut off the high tension current when opened. When switching on the set an automatically timed interval of half a minute is allowed for the valve filaments to heat up before the high tension current is switched on.

This set, providing, as it does, nearly uniform quality, will provide a standard of reference for judging the performance of any given equipment.

Warehouse Radio Studio

The British Broadcasting Company has been faced with the problem of finding a temporary studio large enough to accommodate its recently formed orchestra of 114 musicians and about the same number of national chorus. Until the new broadcasting house is ready toward the end of 1931 a large disused warehouse near Waterloo Bridge has been secured which, with its 4500 square feet of floor space will be easily the biggest studio in this country. The warehouse, hitherto used for the prosaic storing of merchandise, will soon resound to the rehearsals of the British Broadcasting Company's symphony concerts.

Antartcic Whalers Have Radio-Telephone

Whalers, trawlers, sealers and the floating factory ship employed in the operation of a South African whaling concern have been equipped with two-way radiotelephone apparatus so that the fleet is never out of touch with the company's three shore stations while in the antarctic.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p.m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Political talk.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:15 Political talks.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 NBC, Wendell Hall; Ray Perkins; Art Kassell's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor. Slavonic Dance (Dvořák); Egmont Overture (Beethoven); Ballet Music, Iphigenia in Aulis (Gluck); second movement in D minor (Franck); March, Aida (Verdi).
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—Stock quotations.
5:45 Political talk; road reports.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Riverside Ramblers Orchestra.
6:30 McCoy trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters, male trio.
7:30 Political talks.
8:00 NBC, "Dixies Circus": Sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller" and sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
10:30 Political talks.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230 kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 "Limehouse Knights"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Publix Theaters Orchestra.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Book of Gems Orchestra.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Orchestra; Irene Beasley, contralto; Henry Burbig.
8:00 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded music and war story.
8:30 CBS, "Fire Fighters"; sketch.
8:45 CBS, Wallace Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Political talks.
11:00 Time and news; political talk.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—"Piano Melodies."
5:45 News; Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 2

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
1:20 p. m.—Political talks.
1:30 Margaret Godding, soprano.
1:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Famous Faiths": "Why I Am a Christian Scientist," Bliss Knapp, C. S. B.
Organ prelude, based on the hymns, "Joy Cometh in the Morn" (Lorenz) and "I Love to Tell the Story" (by Kate Hankey, as given on page 15 of "The First Church of Christ Scientist and Miscellany," by Mary Baker Eddy), by Claude E. Saunier, organist for The First Church of Christ, Scientist.
Reading from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, given by Bliss Knapp.
Solo, "He Shall Feed His Flock" ("The Messiah," Handel), Miss Florence Middaugh, contralto for The First Church of Christ, Scientist.
Address, "Why I Am a Christian Scientist," by Bliss Knapp.
Solo, "Trust Ye in the Lord" (John Prindle Scott), by Miss Florence Middaugh, contralto.
Organ postlude by Claude E. Saunier.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Political talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; chorus.
5:00 Three political talks.
7:00 NBC, Iodent Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Orchestra; Beniamino Gigli, tenor.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
12:30 p. m.—Pacquin Program.
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Concert.
3:00 Liberal Truth Hour; address.
4:00 NC, Carleton Coon and Joe Sanders, vocal and piano.
4:15 NBC, Crusaders Orchestra; chorus.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; chorus; orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Political talk.
6:15 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; political talk.
7:15 Milco "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Quartet; Mme. Schumann-Heink, soloist.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 Anti-Steel Trap League.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures" with Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 Sport Digest.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; novelty orchestra.
10:30 Political talk.
10:45 NBC, "Songs at Eventide."
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a.m.—Dudley Carolers.
9:00 CBS, Columbia Ensemble.
10:00 John Shepard Day Program: orchestra.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p.m.—"Meloday Gems"; organ.
2:15 Political talk.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Concert.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers, M. I. T.
2:15 Political talk.
2:25 "A Bowl of Roses": organ.
2:30 Tower String Orchestra; Grace Cronin, pianist; George Boynton, tenor.
3:00 "Three O'clock Melodies."
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor; Joseph Lhevinne, pianist; studio orchestra. Overture - Columbus (Wagner); Concerto No. 3 (Beethoven), Mr. Lhevinne, soloist; Overture-Flying Dutchman (Wagner); Symphony No. 4 (Tchaikovsky).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 Political talks; music.
6:00 Fox Orchestra: soloist; trio.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Orchestra.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones: soloist; organ.
7:30 Arthur Feidler and Orchestra of Boston Symphony Players.
8:00 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 CBS, Majestic "Old Curiosity Shop."
9:30 Political talks.
10:30 John Shepard Day Program: orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather; talk.
11:30 Metropolitan Theater organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders," Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church services.
2:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Hotel Bradford.
3:00 MacDowell Ladies' Quartet.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Shep Wolan and his orchestra.
6:00 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
6:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Political talk; time.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Texas Has Its Own Regional Network

The trend toward the formation of sectional and special networks is further evidenced by the organization of the Southern Broadcasting Company, which links together a chain of seven Texas stations not now connected with any of the national networks. Coverage of the whole State of Texas and a large part of the neighboring states is claimed for this chain, which furnishes its programs through WRR, Dallas; KTAT, Fort Worth; KTRH, Houston; KGKO, Wichita Falls; WACO, Waco; KTSA, San Antonio, and KGRS, Amarillo. Each has power of either 1000 or 500 watts.

First indications of this trend were furnished by the formation last year of the ill-starred American Broadcasting Company, which linked together a group of Pacific coast stations and got as far as Chicago in the national network expansion scheme only to meet bankruptcy. A remnant of this system remains, however, in the Northwest Broadcasting System, which is a chain consisting of KJR, Seattle; KEX, Portland, and KGA, Spokane.

The Pacific coast has three other state chains in the Don Lee Broadcasting System, the Pickwick Broadcasting Corp., and the Wescoast Broadcasting Co. Don Lee links for regular programs Stations KHJ, Los Angeles; KFRC, San Francisco, and KMJ, Fresno. Pickwick has KTAB, Oakland; KTM, Los Angeles, and KGB, San Diego. Wescoast, like Northwest, is confined to the State of Washington, consisting of KPCB, Seattle; KPQ, Wenatchee; KVOS, Bellingham, and KXRO, Aberdeen.

Then there is the Quality Group formed around WOR, Newark; WMAQ, Chicago, and WLW, Cincinnati, with additional stations added on contract. Not long ago a Yankee network consisting of a group of New England stations was formed. In New York City, there is a so-called Metropolitan Morning Group of three local stations selling time in combination between 7 a. m., and 9 a. m.

What Is the Ideal Radio Cabinet?

By VOLNEY D. HURD

FOR years many people have wished they had sufficient technical knowledge to work on radio and perhaps design a circuit which would bring better radio results and incidentally net them a bit of money. The necessary qualifications for this sort of inventing have been limited to a few hundred people. Now radio is offering inventive possibilities of such a universal nature that almost anyone can contribute to the art and receive an interesting award. This is in the field of cabinet design.

In other words, radio has reached such a standardized place from a technical viewpoint with the excellent circuits now available that it must turn to refinements of design even as the automobile industry has gone into better body designs during the last decade. Ordinarily the possibilities of a layman entering into cabinet design work would be most difficult. He would have to be a competent designer and artist and then try to get a hearing for his design ideas.

These barriers have been swept away by the Westinghouse company in a contest now in progress which permits the general public to submit cabinet ideas. These need not be master drawings at all nor be described with technical accuracy. Ideas and not specific completed designs are wanted. Westinghouse will provide the technicians to reduce the ideas into workable form. The simplest sketch showing a good idea has more opportunity of winning the first prize than a complicated, technical offering which discloses nothing original.

The contest will be open until Dec. 24. The first prize is the choice of $5000 or a trip to Europe with all expenses paid with open choice of the ocean line on which the winner will travel. Second prize is $2000 or an automobile of that value. The third prize is $1000 in cash. There will be five prizes of $200 each, five of $100, ten of $50 and twenty-five of $25.

Judging from the many letters from our readers to this department, most of them have very definite ideas as to what is lacking in present-day radio cabinets and what is needed. Here is an opportunity for them to translate these views into practice, with a possible award.

The winning idea may not necessarily be a complete cabinet. Perhaps a design for the face of an existing cabinet might turn the trick. In other words, a complete cabinet or any part of a cabinet design will be acceptable. Ideas on this subject should be mailed to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company's radio department, 150 Broadway, New York City. It will be interesting to see what the general public will produce in the radio set field after the technicians' offerings of the past 10 years.

Victorians Prefer Radio Band Music

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Melbourne, Vic.

IN RADIOCAST programs, band music holds first place in Victorian public favor, according to a plebiscite held by the Melbourne Argus. A similar plebiscite in 1927 showed the same result.

Next in favor in the latest voting come classical gramophone records. Third place is held by religious services, and fourth by "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons" (combined religious and musical services). News, which occupied eighth position in 1927, has now risen to fifth place, with popular gramophone records next.

The result of the plebiscite once again proves the widespread dissatisfaction with the studio programs radiocast by the principal stations; it is evident that listeners prefer first-class gramophone records to mediocre local artists.

Government-owned, most of the "A" class stations in Australia are controlled on lease by the Australian Broadcasting Company, which shares the license fees pair by listeners. "B" class stations, which rely on radiocast advertising for their revenue, have made a big bid for popular favor, and thousands of listeners willingly accept the advertisements for the sake of the high-class gramophone record programs with which they are interspersed.

Of the 42 classifications on which the voters indicated their preferences, racing descriptions were placed second-last and boxing descriptions last. Dance music was placed 31st and political speeches 33d.

Stockholm-Malmo Air Route Planned

Stockholm

A STOCKHOLM - MALMO air route has been worked out, the plan calling for suitable emergency landing places on every fiftieth kilometer along the line. Contracts for a period of 25 years have been signed with the landowners. Only one section in the southern part of the county of Smaland is not quite finished. When this remaining work is complete, the planning committee will start on the Malmo-Gothenburg line, which may eventually be continued to Oslo. The proposed landing fields will be lighted. This is important especially for the night air-mail service, which it is proposed shall run during four months of next year.

A project has been put forward to continue the Amsterdam-Malmo line to Stockholm, which would mean a great saving of time. With an express service between Malmo and Amsterdam, one would be able to leave Stockholm in the morning and be in London and Paris, respectively, on the same evening.

The Aerotransport Company in Stockholm is following ticket sales to determine the 75,000th passenger who will be given a free journey from Malmo to Paris and return. The company, during the six years of its existence, has shown a steady annual increase. For instance, passenger traffic on the Stockholm-Helsingfors line during 1929 increased 60 per cent. Six years of flying without serious accidents, and nearly 75,000 passengers carried without mishap is the company's record.

The flying has as yet only been kept up during the summer months. Since 1925 the company has had a grant from the state of half a million kronor annually. This year it was raised to 600,000 kronor, which has enabled it to somewhat lengthen the time the lines are in use, hitherto limited to the summer months. If the Government had granted the sum, 700,000 kronor, proposed by the flying experts, the plan of keeping the traffic open the whole year round could have been realized. As soon as the working capital can be enlarged, new, larger and quicker machines will be bought.

Sweden was the first country in Europe to go in for night air-mail service. Each year the time has been increased for this service and approximately 700 kg. of letters have been transported every night.

SHALE OIL ENTERPRISE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. — A mining lease of 10,000 acres has been secured by a syndicate of prominent business men in Toowoomba to exploit a potential shale oil field in the Darling Downs.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Swift, Full Length

Swift, by Carl Van Doren. New York: Viking. $3.

THIS fine book, the product of nearly 20 years of wide reading and careful meditation, proves that, if "easy writing makes cursed hard reading," the converse is also sometimes true; for, though the composition has been no facile undertaking, there is not a dull line in it. The chips from the workshop where Mr. Van Doren has labored hard and long have been swept aside, not gathered into footnotes and appendices. The art that conceals art here takes the form of a scholarship that does not parade scholarship. Though many an apparently simple paragraph or page is the quintessence of weeks of study of contemporary memoirs, diaries and letters, only a reader who has himself inquired into the political, social and literary problems of the age of Queen Anne will recognize the amount of touch work that lies behind this simplicity and lucidity.

Consider the page or two in which Mr. Van Doren summarizes the questions at issue between Whigs and Tories, during the last years of the War of the Spanish Succession: how complex and obscure were many of those issues, yet how firmly and clearly are the broad outlines indicated here. How much dry-as-dust learning has wasted its spirit upon the history of the Quarrel of the Ancients and Moderns, which engaged the attention of wits and pedants in France and England toward the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Van Doren disposes of the subject with refreshing brevity; he even manages to make it interesting. An example of his skill in dealing with a more strictly biographical problem is his characterization of Swift's early patron, Sir William Temple.

And, in still another kind, nothing could be better than the few concise words in which he summarizes the question of the literary sources of "Gulliver's Travels"—just the sort of problem over which scholars of another breed have delighted to linger even at the risk of profound boredom to their readers. Dates, sources, influences, analogues, movements, groups, tendencies—with all this apparatus of learning Mr. Van Doren is well acquainted and he knows how to use it. His book is based firmly upon facts; it is in no sense a "fictional biography." But he does not permit these arid data to protrude. They are the armature (as the sculptor says) upon which he has molded and fashioned his full-length portrait of Jonathan Swift.

A Lifelike Portrait

An admirably lifelike portrait it is. Swift's yearning for a life of action in the high central places of the world's affairs explains his curious satisfaction in contemplating the short period during which he was taken into the inner councils of the Oxford ministry. It explains his lack of concern for his own work as a man of letters. He desired to be a leader of men, shaping opinions not merely through the instrument of his satires and political tracts but as a governor of men. When once he had entered Holy Orders he was first of all a Churchman, defending the rights and privileges of the Establishment. He had never been a thoroughgoing Whig and he was never a stern and unbending Tory. He was above party; and just as from this point of vantage he could defend the Anglican Establishment, so from it he could defend the Irish from English oppression. There is irony in the fact that the man who despised Ireland for its poverty and squalor and ignorance came so rapidly and completely, after the publication of the "Drapier's Letters," to be the champion and hero of the Irish people.

But his attitude toward party prevented his sharing in the spoils of party. All his life he was dissatisfied with what he had, "desiring this man's art and that man's scope," not realizing that his was an art higher than any contemporary's and his a scope far broader than any he might have reached had he been comfortably placed in an English bishopric or deanery. For his range was world-wide; he poured out his scorn not upon Whigs or Englishmen or contemporary Europeans, but upon all mankind. And because the art which he commanded possessed a value other than that of which he was conscious it came about that his books—especially "Gulliver"—have been from his day to this enjoyed for qualities other than those which he intentionally put into them. Satire which attacks everybody glances off from each individual. The cap that fits all men no one man will put upon his own head. It is more amusing and more comforting to see it set upon another's. Thus it has come about that the bitterest satire in the English language has become a nursery tale.

Character Rooted in Pride

Swift's character was rooted in his pride. In youth his pride was wounded by his acute consciousness of his position as a dependent, first upon an uncle, later upon Temple. It made him a place-seeker. It would not let him be content with his great position as satirist, publicist and man of letters. It never suffered him to forget an injury. It made him miserable in Ireland, unhappy in England. There were times of course of comparative happiness, times with Stella, for example, or with Pope and Gay and Arbuthnot. But seldom for long did his pride leave him in peace.

This motive of pride as the fons et origo of Swift's wretchedness runs through Mr. Van Doren's book. But other phases of his character are not neglected or underestimated. There is his dazzling wit; his occasional tenderness; his ardent championship of the oppressed; his friendliness for the few men and women whom he differentiated from the general mass of mankind. The background of the story is as clearly drawn as is the central figure: Swift during his university days; in Temple's garden; in London coffee-houses; consulting with Oxford and Bolingbroke; hobnobbing with the wits on the banks of the Thames; composing for Stella in his "little language" the famous letters that are a journal of his London life; finding an unworthy satisfaction in the exercise of petty political influence; profoundly miserable in his Dublin deanery where the duties of his office exact attention and time but fail to satisfy his desire for a life of action—all these scenes and the various personalities who move into and out from Swift's orbit are admirably depicted. Mr. Van Doren's is a concise, firm, lean book, without an ounce of superfluous, fatty words upon it.

S. C. C.

DOROTHY CANFIELD © Bachrach

At the Sound Core

The Deepening Stream, by Dorothy Canfield. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

THE work of Dorothy Canfield Fisher grows richer as time passes. There are certainly degrees of excellence in her books, but she can never be accused of selecting a trivial theme or of failing to set it in a spacious field. She works slowly. She permits lengthy intervals to elapse between books, and her readers are justified in expecting each time something characteristic but fresh.

This time, in "The Deepening Stream," Mrs. Fisher has considered the fact that one's ordinary experiences grow stronger and deeper, if taken aright, with the advance of years. This theme is expressed in the terms of Matey Gilbert, as girl and woman.

At first Matey's world is overshadowed by the tension existing between her father and mother. To the ordinary observer the Gilbert's experience is rich in culture, travel and friendships, with a college background and frequent years of study in France; but Matey early learns the difference between their "company voice" and their "family voice," and she grows up wary, inclined to shield herself from human contacts, fearful lest they prove as irritating as the relationship between her father and mother. Then, one day in a sleepy Hudson River village, she walks into romance and marries Adrian Fort.

Progressively Matey finds vistas of happiness and usefulness opening before her. She learns to love, to share her thoughts with some one else, to give herself to her family. She works hard, and feels within her a well-spring of vigor which seems inexhaustible. Then the war summons Matey and Adrian to France, where they both have friends. They pick up their two small children, take Matey's little inheritance, and go off, Matey to do relief work in Paris, Adrian to get as near being a soldier as his Quaker blood will permit, by driving an ambulance. The stream of Matey's life becomes deepened by sacrifice and pity.

At last the armistice, and after that the disillusioning terms of the peace treaties. Matey returns to America, bound to the task of recovering the spirits of a profoundly dejected husband. Even that task she accomplishes, and the experience of Matey and Adrian Fort promises to flow deep, strong and secure.

This is not a war novel, though there is a great deal about the war in the book. What Mrs. Fisher has to say about the Forts in France is a way of saying that even toil and suffering do not necessarily dry up the stream of vitality. Mrs. Fisher has good reason to love France. She spent many of her earlier years in that country. Part of her study for her doctor's degree in the romance languages was done at the Sorbonne. During the war she and her husband, like Matey and Adrian, took their children with them and engaged in relief work in France. Perhaps she idealizes her French associations, but she never allows herself to utter blame against the other side. Her blame is all for the materialists, who turned peace into a Monday morning bargain counter.

Under Mrs. Fisher's hand, a group of clearly defined characters make their appearance: the Fort children—Mrs. Fisher always writes pleasingly about children—the Quaker grandfather, the French Vinets, the Dutch-and-Quaker-descended families of Rustdorf on the Hudson, the good dog Sumner. Each of these lives contributes something to Matey's.

"Isn't it strange," Matey asks, "how you go on accepting childishness for all there is, never guessing the depths of understanding that lie beyond?" Contrasted with Matey is her sister Priscilla, cheerful, talented, polished Priscilla, who at middle age has not grown up. Love, marriage, motherhood, home, music, fun, work, grinding toil, discouragement and the power to share her thoughts with Adrian, all were a part of Matey's growing up. "It was not only beauty which fed Matey's new hungriness for life. Roughness and hardship—yes, even suffering—were part of the banquet spread before her." Through all this, before our eyes, through nearly 400 pages Matey Gilbert actually grows until she becomes one of the finest of Mrs. Fisher's characters.

W. K. R.

Things Seen in Belgium, by Clive Holland. London: Seeley (3s. 6d. net) is the newest addition to the "Things Seen" series. Belgium, though one of the smallest of European countries, stands high in historical interest and cultural and artistic influence, and provides an excellent medium for Mr. Holland's experienced pen. A good survey is given of the economic activities of the nation whose international trade is revealed to be greater per head of population than that of any other continental country.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Mea Culpa, mea Culpa

WE HAVE committed, we learn, a grave injustice. We have credited Miss Selma Robinson with a masterpiece which she did not create. The corollary is that we have been even more unjust to the author of that masterpiece. But let Miss Robinson tell the story:

"I am quoting," she writes, "from your column of Oct. 11, 1930, in which you credit me with saying that 'Dawn Powell for all her dark, plump self.' etc.

"I do not know whether the name of H. W. Hanemann escaped you or not; at any rate Mr. Hanemann's name was on the copy and he is the author of the 'estimation.' Mr. Hanemann, I understand, has known Dawn Powell for a great many years, and actually feels that way about her. For myself, I think that Dawn is a very moving person, funny, and tragic-eyed. I have an idea that you might think the same yourself if you were to meet her.

"But do you think that you could run a little note explaining that Bill Hanemann wrote the piece? Or am I being impertinent?"

Impertinent? Nonsense; it's plain justice that we should print Miss Robinson's own little note in correction. At the same time we should like to bear witness to our admiration of Miss Robinson's generosity in giving credit for the 'estimation' to its actual author. Still, Miss Robinson did, as we said on Oct. 11, "send it out" for Farrar & Rinehart. Nothing can deprive her of that honor. More than that: Since the "ox-eyed Juno," has there been anything better than "funny, and tragic-eyed"? That's Miss Robinson's own.

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We were speaking recently of our devotion to André Maurois's writings, and of our pride in having discovered him early, in "Les Silences du Colonel Bramble." Now comes another opus of his, called "Conversation," translated from the French by Yvonne Dufour, and published, not this time by Appleton, but by Dutton as one of their numerous dollar books for the side pocket.

One hates to qualify praise. But a glance at this small volume reminds us that it is possible for even a Frenchman to be too clever. In Balderston's play, "Berkeley Square," you feel the appropriateness of the success made in 1784 by quotations from Oscar Wilde. When should they have seemed witty, if not in the remote past? Maurois's wit makes us realise that there is something hopeless about this form of humor in any period.

Who is contemporary if not Maurois? But listen: "One does not love a woman for what she says; one loves what she says because one loves her." "It is difficult to create ideas and easy to create words; hence the success of philosophers." "Take the most brilliant Parisian conversationalist to a small town, and he will bore people." What is there in those aphorisms (barring the word "Parisian") to prevent our attributing them to any drawing-room entertainer, in any country, in any age?

Is it not a fact that to be witty and wise, conversation must have the sparkle of spontaneity; that it must, in other words, be conversation? Dress it up in a pasteboard armor which bears the label of wit, and why should you be surprised if it lags?

It is a pity to see brilliant men misled into constraining their genius. But it is difficult no doubt for them to resist the appeal of popularization. The Abbé Dimnet wrote a book called "The Art of Thinking." It has been a best seller, we believe, for several seasons. It is a dazzling work, bristling with provocative sentences. Read it carefully, and you will realize that, after all, it belongs in the "fifteen minutes a day" class of literature. Note that red pencil of the Abbé's, with which he marks articles in the newspapers, to be clipped and filed away in cases. Then, when he goes to dinner, he attracts the same attention that is given to those young men who take the correspondence courses. This is an excellent reference-library system, an admirable labor of self-improvement. But what has it to do with reading, or with thinking?

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Felix Borowski, the musical critic in Chicago of The Christian Science Monitor, sends us his revised edition of George P. Upton's Standard Concert Guide, published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. This excellent work with the rather forbidding title consists of program notes on the principal compositions established in the symphonic repertory. The present revision has been extensive. "The Standard Concert Guide aims to satisfy not only the fastidious listener who believes that the ultimate word in art has been said by Honegger and Stravinsky, but that lover of fine tune who enjoys the music of Massenet, of Victor Herbert, of Flotow."

Therefore, although "some of the compositions which were given an honored place in the earlier volume have been removed from this, for they have been relegated to that pathetic backwater in which die, forgotten and neglected, the things that the world finds outmoded and of no account," nevertheless "a number of works of the lighter order, which were not included by Mr. Upton . . . and whose popularity has been long-continued, have been given a place in this edition."

These changes, without doubt, will make the Guide doubly acceptable to that larger public which has been introduced to symphonic works through the radio. Without doubt, too, it would be difficult to find another single volume which would analyze as clearly and as authoritatively as does this one these major works of the concert hall. It contains an index of the works described, and is enriched by a glossary of musical terms.

The Conquest of Africa

European Imperialism in Africa, by Halford Lancaster Hoskins. New York: Holt. $1.

ALREADY there are in existence several able histories of the European conquest of Africa; and this present effort, written for the Berkshire Studies, does not attempt to add any new knowledge to the subject. Its only claim to distinction is that it compresses into 100 pages what other men put into 500. Assuming that it is worth while to do this type of writing, it may be said that on the whole, the present volume admirably succeeds in carrying out the ambitions of its editors.

Africa, Professor Hoskins points out, has been the home of many and diverse races since early times. Yet for nearly four centuries after the explorations of the Portuguese, Africa remained an unknown and secluded continent. The difficulties of penetrating this continent were not overcome until the "transforming power of the Industrial Revolution."

The European powers have obtained certain material benefits from the occupation of Africa, the author declares, but it is too soon to determine whether they are more than offset by the costs. The benefits of European control to the African are, however, problematical. While, as a summary of political events in Africa, this book is well done, it would have given a more satisfactory picture of the development of the continent as a whole had it weighed more carefully the forces, not only in Europe but also in Africa, that brought about the foreign occupation of this continent. The reader of this volume is likely to believe that, in dividing up Africa among themselves, the European powers were as morally culpable as were the powers who partitioned Poland. The reviewer does not believe this to be true, simply because had the African peoples been left to the exploitation of uncontrolled private capital, they would have been subject to much greater injury than that which actually resulted from the establishment of colonial control. While in certain territories in Africa today the native is being exploited, in certain other territories he is being developed in every possible way. This book would have been strengthened had this contrast been developed.

A few errors may be mentioned. The author says that Uganda has a growing white population, when he should save said Kenya. He also states that Tanganyika is less promising than numerous other British colonies, when actually Tanganyika is today probably the best administered of all the British mandates. He declares that Lugard's "Dual Mandate in British Tropical Africa" is an authoritative treatment of East Africa, when the book for the most part is devoted to a discussion of indirect rule in Nigeria. It seems incorrect also to characterize Beer's "African Questions at the Paris Peace Conference" as a study of European political methods in Africa before the war and of problems arising since. Mr. Beer's book contained comparatively little of internal colonial methods; his book was primarily a discussion of the international problems arising in that continent, such as the Open Door, the slave trade, and kindred subjects.

RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL.

The Italian Masters

The Italian Painters of the Renaissance, by Bernhard Berenson. New York: Oxford. $4.50.

FOR years Bernhard Berenson, residing on a hillside outside Florence, has devoted himself to attributing pictures, separating the good from the bad; the master's work from that of his disciples. Mr. Berenson inhales draughts of clear air, feels the warmth of abundant sunshine, contemplates with little outside disturbance the old masters, trailing down their idiosyncrasies, analyzing those haunting qualities that make their pictures great. For this task, the connoisseur must have two unfailing capacities, knowledge and sensibility. Berenson has both.

Between 1894 and 1907 the author brought out four volumes, which were introductory to the study of the four important schools of painters, the Florentine, the Venetian, the Central Italian and the North Italian. In each school he found a distinctive development that grew from archaism to full flowering and eventually declined; from each he isolated important ideals that give the keynote to its understanding. In this new volume he has combined the contents of the four earlier books, with text revised.

What we find gratifying in Mr. Berenson's writing is a rare power of articulation, that ability to entrust to words one's vague and mystifying esthetic experience. It is not because he invented that splendid word, tactile-value, that we admire him; but because he gave the word content in some of the finest and most clarifying descriptions that have ever been written about pictures.

Mr. Berenson, in making an estimate, responds as much to the dictates of the heart as to those of the mind. He is not afraid to feel, to be moved quite humanly by pictures; although, to some, such responses are quite outmoded. When he does employ words that sound professional, it is only to guide us quickly and safely to the realm of artistic pleasure itself.

Those lines or forms that fail as an agency to this end are without artistic significance, a mere calligraphy without higher function. The artist, by visual means, transfers that which is not discerned by the eye. Art must stimulate us to a "quickened sense of capacity for realizing things." The artist can render one movement so that it makes us aware of all movements possible in the subject portrayed.

Those who devoted themselves to form and movement achieved life-enhancing qualities. In the great masters this enriching gift of communication was carried to its utmost expression.

D. A.

The Centenary Hazlitt

The Complete Works of William Hazlitt: Centenary Edition, edited by P. P. Howe. London: Dent. 21 vols.: 15 guineas the set.

LOOKING from one's own faded and rain-splashed copy of "Table Talk" to the tall and elegant volumes which announce the remaining 13 of a new edition of Hazlitt's collected works, one experiences mixed emotions of pride and despair—pride in the possession of such heraldic magnificence, despair of ever winning much intimacy with it. But there is no place for dissent; a new collected edition of Hazlitt is a necessity. The publishers have not speculated on the rather dubious opportunities of the centenary; they have not, so to speak, turned their silver at the sight of the new moon. For the last collected edition has been unobtainable for years except at exorbitant prices, and, in any case, Mr. Howe has been discovering new material which has made it obsolete. For the rest nothing more elegant or imposing at the price than the present edition can be arrayed on a library's shelves. Hazlitt himself, who had not the art of making himself comfortable in mind or in body, and who, after the dismal discomfort of Milton's home in Westminster, took to the bleak hospitality of the English inn, would have warmed his heart at the sight of these gilded volumes and would have responded to the decent estate which is implied in their possession.

Comparisons Needless

Discussion of the qualities of Hazlitt as a man and as a writer usually begins at some slightly invidious comparison with Lamb. Lamb is so much more obviously companionable, congenial and humane than this harsh, suspicious, contentious Hazlitt who hid nothing of himself from the world and saw to it, a little sentimentally, perhaps, that he cut a bad figure.

The comparison, we think, ought not to be entered upon. If you cannot read one author without wishing he had the quality of another, he had better be left alone.

These three annunciatory volumes are an excellent sample of Hazlitt's divided temper. Chronologically arranged, his works open with the essay "On the Principle of Human Action," which this reviewer—being reduced to Hazlitt's own condition, who never read a book through after he was 30—gave up at the third page. But to prove "That the human mind is naturally disinterested, or that it is naturally interested in the welfare of others in the same way and from the same motives, by which we are impelled to the pursuit of our own interest," is a noble task, and the essay is a good example of Hazlitt caught in the Laocoön-like writhings of ethics and struggling to free himself for a magnum opus. The essay is characteristic of the man who was all his life divided between the natural scientist's need to know the reason for things and the artist's need to expose them.

Writer and Painter

The writer and the painter were ever at odds; for writing obliged him "to contend with the world" when what he most desired was painting's "friendly strife with nature." Hazlitt's work might be compared to a Parliament which is debating (to paraphrase Yeats) with fascination what is difficult to human curiosity, while felicities of quotation and exultant prose from time to time are opened like windows upon the grave, black-coated assembly of argument—windows through which one sees the hills, the trees and the passing skies in wintry clarity, and among which his thought longed to be on the march. He set himself the most difficult, abstract subjects; and, when he chose something as concrete as the Indian Jugglers, he would fight his way through them to the basis of human action beyond.

It is precisely because of this conflict, hardly ever resolved, that Hazlitt is so exciting. His striding, athletic prose, going straight on and on to his objective, rising to eminences of poetic exultation, throwing out allusion and quotation as a walker whistles snatches of song, and marching in ever defensive argument, as though he had an opponent in front of him—this prose gives forth the glow of a healthy exercise of the faculties, whets the appetite and gives it something to bite on during the journey.

V. S. P.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Varied Aims of Water-Colorists

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

CURRENT until Nov. 16 at the American Fine Arts Building is a show that exemplifies every aspect of the water-colorist's art as now practiced in the United States. This combined annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society and the New York Water Color Club is but lightly touched by manifestations of the modernistic impulse, to be sure, but a glint of it creeps in here and there in pictures that are based on abstraction. The more obvious phases that result in distortion of the human figure have not been allowed to intrude, however. Many of the works may be said to speak for themselves, in that they are clever and frequently successful attempts to translate scenes in nature faithfully to paper, without marked enough addition of the painter's personality to result in any definite style.

Many painters sincerely hold to this point of view of faithful service to the natural scene, and if skillful they have a considerable public. It is out of order for one who can work up little enthusiasm for this sort of picture making to find fault with some of its manifestations. In turn it is fair enough for the commentator to pass along to some of the works to which he finds himself responding in some degree; pictures, that is, in which are definitely felt the impact of the viewpoints of individual painters.

* * *

Such a painter is George Pearse Ennis, as exemplified in a group of four pictures that were made along sub-tropical shores, to judge by the warmth of the coloring. There it is evident that the artist kept his head, for all his emotional joy in these scenes, as he does not go into the theoretical hot tones with which some painters strive to jazz up pictures made at high temperatures, as if to say, "Now to make a picture that will make the folks up north think they are getting sunburned when they look at it." His shadows remain transparent, and the color scheme is pleasantly lifted in intensity through the whole scale instead of being stressed at the warm end of the spectrum.

"Pop" Hart, also painting in a hot country, offers in "Bathing Hole Near Fez" a gamut of tones corresponding with his own temperament. It is as if we were seeing a part of that far country with his eyes, which remain of the temperate zone in their vision. Mere occupancy of a warmer place in the sun need not necessarily change an Occidental into an Oriental, though some painters would seem to be trying to imply as much.

* * *

Application of the artist's temperament to a scene in nature, and a translation of that scene in terms of the painter's feeling for design, rhythm, line and color, is evident in Paula Eliasoph's "Sugar Maple in Central Park." Here, truly, is picture making in a personal sense, the expression of an æsthetic impulse through the medium of a selected range of color, and choice among the multifarious details of a scene in nature of the elements wanted in a pictorial scheme. A similar viewpoint animated Birger Sandzen in the making of "Utah Poplars," wherein vigorous use is made of primary tones of green, purple and yellow, with powerful contrasts between horizontal masses and vertical lines, and a totality of chromatic effect which brings before one a stirring sense of vibrating light.

Amusingly personal are the pictures by Harrison Cady. The humor of his cartoons of fumsy beetles creeps into these serious water colors and shows how ingrained is his feeling for comedy. In these landscapes all the works of man, such as houses and bridges, are laughably disheveled, while items of nature, such as trees and hills, remain trimly decorative. Throughout his work there is a kinship with the delicate coloration achieved by Oriental painters on silk. Like them, Mr. Cady delights in subtle gradations of tone in his masses.

Every element in the pictorial translation of nature into a landscape has an entity in the water colors of Rockwell Kent. He exemplifies that musical element in painting, the repetition of rhythms of form and color in variation, and the balancing of a dominant form with minor harmonic forms. Glenn Coleman achieves a curious effect of palpitant atmosphere in his "Washington Square," with his lines that all seem to wriggle individually while still moving according to a unifying notion that governs the whole design.

There is large pictorial charm, solidity of volume and balanced form in Hobart Nichols' "Twilight," with its two fishing smacks in a moonlit sea. Minor form components firmly related to the whole of the composition mark the work of Sidney M. Wiggins. To be remembered are the dark, juicy tonalities secured by Loran F. Wilford in "Evening at Eastport." In "Three Children," J. E. Costigan separates his figures from their surroundings by bathing them with back lighting, and thereby achieving an impression of depth.

Rhythmic balance of forms in motion has been well considered in "Danaids" by Anders D. Johansen. W. Emerton Heitland's "Coast of Dominica" has for centralised interest a great cliff swimming in prussian blue light, relieved by light tones of green in the bordering ledges, and by the grays of the cumulous clouds, with their accent of deep blue to echo the tone values of the strip of sea at the base of the cliff.

By Emil J. Bistran are several translations of the Arizona scene that convey motion strongly to the gallery visitor. Johann Berthelsen has been captivated by the incandescent and iridescent vaprous effects that veil Manhattan on misty evenings. Mabel Mason deBra exemplifies a persuasively emotional and dramatic feeling for towering colored forms in her pictures of cathedral interiors and of massive cliffs along Norwegian fjords. Anne Goldthwaite has brooded so long upon the characterising elements of form that she is able to paint, almost in terms of calligraphy, with the lightest of touches upon the high notes in scenes with and without figures. A complete transposition of material into terms of design and pattern is to be noticed in "Dancers," by August Von Eisenbarth.

So here is a show filled with so many kinds of flavors that no visitor can fail to find something of interest. The more eclectic the taste, and the more detached the impulse of appreciation, the wider will be one's range of pleasure.

"Homesteaders," by John David Brein; a Panel Carved in Georgia Pink Marble for Joslyn Memorial Building, Omaha, Neb.

Romance in the Films

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

MUCH is heard about the realism of the motion picture. Yet in a good many years of watching motion pictures we have been unable to discover that the essential element of the picture, its reason for being—the story—can be told any more realistically in a film than in a stage play. The picture has an advantage, from one point of view, of presenting its personages in the reel surroundings of out-of-doors when desired. But so far as the behavior of the personages is concerned, the screen and stage start on an equal footing in their approach to realism. In that approach the stage has the best of it in the use of words, and the screen the best of it in the use of movement. Merely the method of telling the story in the two mediums is here involved, however; the conditions imposed by audiences, preferences are akin. Realistic elements are used in an effort to lend plot strength to stories that are essentially romantic, just as romantic elements are put in to make more palatable stories aimed to be realistic. But in the long run, we think, it will be found that realism is less dominant in stage and screen story-telling than is possible in the form of the novel. This may be because we can often enjoy reading about incidents that we could not endure to witness. As stage and screen deal in visualization, it would seem that they cannot, because of this human condition in the audience, compete with the novel when it comes to realism.

"The Girl of the Golden West"

To be sure, there is a larger employment of realism in the films and plays of today than there was 25 years ago, as we were reminded while watching the First National talking picture version of Belasco's drama of gold rush days in California, "The Girl of the Golden West." The film remains true to the romantic note of the play, and recaptures much of the flavor that Belasco put into the original performance. That is to the credit of the director, John Francis Dillon, for this flavor would have been lost if any attempt had been made at modernization. Slightly artificial though the story seems today, it was true to its period, for the gold rush days were romantic in perspective. David Belasco, a native Californian, as a youth knew many of those who had been Forty-niners, and got something of their point of view at first hand. Glamorous those times were, if we are to consider the testimony of Bret Harte's tales, and the nature of the songs of the period. That there was a code of square dealing, and an impulse of chivalry among those toiling miners, is also believable to those who like to give play to fancy, and are willing to let a story be told according to the story-teller's terms, so long as it is a good story.

Ann Harding

Romantic plays and films are always greatly helped by interesting players who can present their characterizations with authority. Such a player is Ann Harding as the girl Minnie. She has the imagination to enter whole-heartedly into the part of the little flower who could run a saloon without losing a bit of her bloom, who could fall in love with an outlaw of unsavory personal reputation, and who could through her affection bring about his regeneration. Ann Harding makes you believe in Minnie, and that is a harder job today than it was 25 years ago when the play was new and the romantic age was just over the door sill. In the film version James Rennie plays the outlaw and Harry Banister the sheriff, neither of whom quite made us say, "We believe you."

"The Big Trail"

In directing "The Big Trail" Raoul Walsh was apparently intent on seeing that retelling of "The Covered Wagon" theme should have none of those obvious movie stencils that marred the epic quality of that Paramount film, whatever benefit they have been in increasing its popular appeal. In "The Big Trail," Hal G. Evarts' story has been subordinated to the idea of the film, which is to pay tribute to the courage and fortitude of the pioneers of the American West. Such a conception precludes the pushing of a conventional movie hero and heroine into the foreground. It also makes out of place many of the conventional trappings and gestures of stereotyped motion picture making. "The Big Trail," then, is an approach to realism along the road of reasonableness and devotion to the whole of the pioneering idea, never sacrificing the effect of the whole in order to glorify one or more of the parts. Mr. Walsh has been so courageous in his viewpoint as to dispense with the convention that the heroine must be little and blonde. He has chosen for the part Marguerite Churchill, who has the strength of countenance to look like a pioneer, and the strength of character not to cheat in her costuming of the part nor try to carry into the wilderness of 1849 a permanent wave made on the Hollywood boulevard of 1930. For further courage in avoiding stencils, Mr. Walsh chose as the leading man a personable youth who would meet his requiremnt of being unhistrionic John Wayne, who is now appearing in his first motion picture rôle and is obviously untrained in the studio language. There is another way to get the naturalistic effect Mr. Walsh was after and that is to employ an actor whose art conceals itself. Such an actor is Tully Marshall, playing a seasoned guide.

Wide Film Again

"The Big Trail" is made on wide film, which makes an image on the screen at the Roxy Theater about twice as wide as it is high, and extends about two-thirds across the 70-foot stage opening. Again does wide film prove its excellence as a medium for panoramic shots in its sweeping pictures of the buffalo stampede, the long chain of covered wagons struggling through mountain passes, across raging rivers, and through blizzard and cloudburst. We see the pioneers painfully crossing the burning sands of the desert, and repelling an attack by Indians, who gallop around the improvised circular fort made of the wagons. This is a true motion picture, as the flow of motion never ceases.

Radio Picture's new offering, "The Silver Horde," is a talking film version of Rex Beach's story of the salmon industry in Alaska, and the struggle of a dishonest group of business men to wreck the fishery being worked by the hero, Boyd Emerson, who is sturdily played by Joel McCrea. The story is a sort of reversal of the situation in "The Girl of the Golden West." In Belasco's tale the outlaw's past is blackened; in the Rex Beach yarn the past of the heroine, Cherry Malotte, is clouded. In each case this is done to heighten the emotional stresses of the story. These are both instances where unsavory realistic elements are used to pep up the romance. It is noticeable in each instance that those responsible have artfully refrained from showing these useful pasts in any detail, for they know that if anything is visualized to the discredit of the persons affected, these persons will lose the sympathy of the audience. Spectators do not mind being told that the man and the girl have been unworthy, so long as they do not see evidences of their unworthiness visualized in the course of the film or play. Artistic purists may object that both "The Girl of the Golden West" and "The Silver Horde" are examples of dishonest story-telling. To this we agree, with this reservation: "You can't keep your cake romantically if you are going to eat it realistically." The two stories under discussion utilize realism as steam to run their romantic machines, and use every possible device to make the audience believe in the fiction of it all.

Where Acting Helps

One of the greatest helps to making an audience accept what is only partly true, even in terms of fictional truth, is good acting, such as Ann Harding's in Belasco's story and Evelyn Brent's as Cherry in Beach's tale. Miss Brent strikes the right note of honesty and good fellowship that goes far to establish the character as the pivot of the story. Jean Arthur and Gavin Gordon have unsympathetic puppets to animate, and do all that could be expected in the circumstances as the society girl who thinks she wants to marry Emerson and as the lip-curling villain who is trying to ruin him. Raymond Hatton provides a rounded study of a hanger-on in the camp, comic foil for the homely humors of Louis Wolheim, who is one of the rough and ready fishermen of the salmon country. Many of the outdoor scenes were made in Alaska, giving stirring views of picturesque inlets between fir-clad, cloud-crowned crags. An interesting sequence gives the details of salmon canning. Handsome photography plays a large part in the value of the picture, thanks to cameramen Leo Tower and John W. Boyle. The director was George Archinboud. One brilliant bit shows the salmon leaping out of dark waters, silhouetted against the lighter spray of rapids above.

E. C. S.

Dallas Little Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—The Little Theater of Dallas opened its eleventh season Oct. 20 with John Drinkwater's comedy, "Bird in Hand." Oliver Hinsdell, director of the group, succeeded in assembling a cast of Englishmen. The play met with instant approval.

"Bird in Hand" will be followed by Edward Sheldon's version of "The Lady of the Camelias," "Androcles and the Lion," "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," "The Dybbuk," and "Cherry Orchard."

The workshop of the Little Theater, an auxiliary group, is going forth with ambitious plans for the season. At Christmas they will do Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird."

'Mississippi'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—A novelty in this winter's theatrical season in Munich was the production in the Prinzregenten-Theater of Georg Kaiser's drama "Mississippi." This interesting play has been launched almost simultaneously in several cities in Germany, and in most places has met with greater success than in Munich. Want of success here is due partly to the vastness of the theater and partly to the production.

'Romantic Young Lady'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Englisches Theater Deutscher Schauspieler is the only professional group of actors presenting regularly foreign plays in a foreign tongue in their native land. The play presented at this season's opening in the Theater-in-der Behrenstrasse was Gregorio Martinez-Sierra's comedy, "The Romantic Young Lady," in the English version, a translaton from the Spanish by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker.

For five years the English Theater of German Actors has existed in Berlin under the direction of Adele Hartwig, to whom it owes its inception. Last summer drastic organizational changes were made which seem to have been for the better. If the artistic merits of this season's opener have any effect in determining the future of the enterprise, one may hope that the support of the theater's subscribers—the bulk of whom are Berliners, and the rest American and English residents of Berlin—will continue as generously as before, and insure Berlin's distinguished family of theaters of a worthy member.

The production of "The Romantic Young Lady" has proved that much can and has been done to remedy deficiencies of acting and directing. The English of these bilingual actors, most of whom have never set foot in England or America, was surprisingly good. Pianissimo acting of subtlety and nuance, and grace of movement, supplanted excessive activeness and external expression.

Miss Natala Korel is the new manager, and one assumes that the beneficial changes are due to her. Parts were excellently cast.

Thought Quality in the Voice

By EMMA DUNN

This article supplements a series by Miss Dunn on the same subject published in The Christian Science Monitor in 1928.

I HAVE hesitated writing this, the seventh article in this series, because I realized that what I have to say is contrary to most teaching. But as so many persons have been helped by the method, which is based upon many years of practical experience in the theater, I feel that it may be of benefit to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Let us begin by standing correctly. I find that when I stand in what I call a going position, with one foot forward, and the entire weight of the body over the ball of the forward foot, I am in absolute control of the rest of my body; alert, alive, positive and perfectly balanced.

The general impression regarding correct breathing is just opposite from my actual experience. The general impression is that we must inhale, and exhale the breath. This action lifts the diaphragm, and throws the body completely off balance. And because of this almost universally incorrect method, many persons have never breathed below the chest. The result is that we hear indistinct, negative speaking and reading. When we breathe from the chest we cannot take enough breath to carry us to the next punctuation, so we are obliged to hurry for fear the breath will give out, which of course it does, and we are forced to breathe (punctuate) anywhere, thus breaking the sense of what we are saying or reading. We really have much more breath available than we can possibly use.

In playing emotional rôles in the theater, which require great breath control, I find that to extend, or tense, the abdominal muscles, and keep the diaphragm still, gives me a sense of unlimited tone power and breath control. With this method of breathing all sense of labor is eliminated, the cords of the neck are never strained; the chest is still; it does not heave up and down like a bellows. One of the finest singing teachers in New York City stands behind the young student and presses down on the student's hips, so that he cannot lift the diaphragm.

Exercise for the Day

Read aloud each day at least seven verses from the Bible, and as many more as possible. I recommend the Bible above all other books for this work, because it is the standard for perfect English; and because the Bible reveals every mistake or idiosyncrasy in reading. Breathe only where there is a punctuation. At first you may say: "This is impossible! I cannot read so long without breathing. I haven't enough breath to continue to the next punctuation." But if you will persevere you will be astonished at the freedom and power you will experience. Remember, in taking your position, to stand with the weight of the body over the ball of the forward foot; extend or tense the abdominal muscles. This will steady the diaphragm.

In this position, open the throat as wide as possible. Think only of the throat, not of the mouth. Repeat the sounds Ah! Ah! in the easy, relaxed way that a baby would say them. Then repeat the vowels A, E, I, O, U, taking a full breath after each vowel. Then say the entire alphabet through on one breath. At first you will have to say it quickly or you will be forced to breathe before reaching the end. Repeat the alphabet in this way a half-dozen times. You will find as you continue the exercise that you are breathing more deeply than you thought possible. In this way you will see whether you are breathing from the chest, or going all the way down to the source.

Ten minutes a day given to this xercise will unfold possibilities hitherto undreamed of, particularly if, as you go about the daily task, you will ponder the fundamental involved.

Fear, and its brood, close the throat, and the opposite qualities open the throat. Have you ever known a person who was generous, gracious, honest and kind who breathed habitually in short jerky breaths? No, you have not, because such a condition is practically impossible. These qualities are the opposite of fear, and the person expressing them will have a free, open throat.

If, when reading aloud, you will take time enough at each punctuation for a deep breath, you will then have time enough to see and visualize what you are reading or saying, and the person listening will also have time enough to grasp the idea.

Taking Time

Do not be afraid to take time enough to breathe. Many of us speak and read as though we hadn't time enough for a full breath, and because of this sense of hurry the listener hears only the letter of what we are saying. He cannot hear or see the idea, because we have not visualized it.

It is just this point of visualization in the art of acting that stamps the real artist from the mediocre player. The real artist sees what he is saying, and his listener sees it also. The artist obtains the same result regardless of how many times he repeats the idea. But the commonplace actor just says words. In the language of the theater, he is a "line speaker." He speaks all the lines, but he does not make them live, because in many instances he is listening to the sound of his own voice, instead of seeing the idea which the word conveys. In other words, his thought is turned in upon himself, when it should be turned out in service to his listener.

Words are wonderful! They are so wonderful that the art of reading or speaking them includes all the other arts. Does that sound like an exaggeration? If you will follow closely at this point you will see that I state a fact, when I say that the art of reading, or speaking words, includes the outline, form and color of all the other arts. To explain: We cannot think a thought that does not take on form. When it takes on form it also takes on color. Then we outline what it is used for. The thought (or idea) is expressed in words; and the words, when audibly spoken, are expressed in tones. Then, do you not see that the tones express the outline, form and color of the idea? But if we are only saying words, and have not glimpsed their meaning, then the tone of the voice will be negative, flat, without real substance because we are not expressing the idea.

Most voice teachers recognize correct breathing as the basis for freedom of expression in singing, speaking or reading. Many books have been written on the subject. But few have realized the important part correct thinking plays in the foundation for correct breathing.

It all goes back to thinking. If we really understand an idea, that idea will express itself almost in spite of us. It is revelation, sometimes known by the mysterious name of genius: so genius is simply the art of grasping an idea clearly enough to visualize it, that others may see and understand it.

I have presented the mechanics, and the footsteps of learning how to use them; but right thinking plays the principal part in obtaining results. A big step toward the achievement of a fine voice is to get rid of self, which removes fear. In other words, the tones of the speaking voice will become finer as we turn the thought outward instead of inward. Forget self in helping others. A real help in gaining a right voice-placement is to replace a destructive thought (on any subject) with a constructive thought.

American Folk Art

THE Harvard Society for Contemporary Art has manifested in its exhibitions a discernment and good taste rare in the exhibiting world. It has brought to a not very appreciative public objects of art which are rarely, if ever, seen in accumulation. The current display of American folk painting offered in connection with the Massachusetts Tercentenary Celebration teaches us many facts about the New England heritage.

Those who are agitating for an indigenous American art, and who resent the French invasion (so called), may learn from these exhibits that the invasion is not an intrusion but a necessity This folk art comes not from an exclusive society of artists, to be sure. It is not schooled; it does not derive from the better developments of the past. It is not the consequence of a vision. It is ingenuous, matter-of-fact.

The portraits were frequently executed by traveling painters who hawked their wares from house to house. The subjects are often no more than stuffed dolls, arrayed in the cumbersome apparel of the day. The painting is plain, straightforward, heedful of flattering details, heedless of such matters as animated depiction, as light and shadow, atmosphere, perspective, warmth, subordination. These considerations belong to the rarefied atmosphere of studios, to the troubled conscience of sophisticated artists.

Still-life designs, intended customarily for fabrics and weaves, are made with clarity of color, with compact distribution of detail, so that they are not very different from work done by schooled and capable artists of today. The landscapes are dark, hard, topographical. The romance which stirred Europe at the time; the awakened interest in the beauty of nature had not yet penetrated to the reaches of these folk painters. Even the evolution of American art known to us today is not forecast in any way.

But folk art consists of other things, chiefly of useful objects: memorial monuments, cigar-store Indians, posters, artificial flowers. Any antique shop will indicate the plenitude. Even the art of tattooing is represented by designs. This is the one art that remains strangely uniform in its emotional stress, and norm of pulchritude. The tattooing studios today have the same models in their show cases as are to be seen in this fascinating exposition.

D. A.

Six objects from the famous Guelph Treasure have been secured by the Cleveland Museum of Art. This was the first sale from the collection, which is now on exhibition at Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany. The items are: An eighth century cloisonne medallion; a twelfth century portable altar in the form of a framed plaque of agate mounted in silver gilt; the eleventh century carved horn of St. Blasius; a twelfth century arm reliquary; the twelfth century Paten of St. Bernward mounted in a fourteenth century monstrance, and a book-shaped reliquary on which an eleventh century ivory is set in a silver engraved frame enriched with antique cameos and precious stones.

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Music News of the World

The Two Functions of Music

By EDWIN EVANS

London

A YEAR ago, under the title, "A Key to Contemporary Music," I contributed to these columns three articles, the first of which, "The Pattern of Musical History," was an attempt to show a kind of periodicity in musical development. I pointed out, however, that, apart from the sequence of more or less defined periods of 150 years each, there were, in certain aspects of music, pendulum-like oscillations which cut across the pattern and complicated the task of surveying the musical situation at any time such as the present. I now propose to define the most important of these.

Half a century or so ago, when the impact of Darwinism had developed in many people an intense curiosity concerning the origins of most human activities, speculation concerning those of music led to a fairly general agreement that music originated in two ways. The first lover whose sighs to the moon assumed a recognizable metrical pattern was supposed to be the founder of music as an art of expression, and the first primitive man who, finding that the getting of the day's food had not absorbed all his energy, spent the evening whacking away rhythmically at a drum was assumed to be the founder of music as an art practiced for its own sake.

At some later, but still very remote period, the tribal medicine man, believing that there was magic in these patterns, both expressive and dynamic, decided that they were much too potent to be left at the free disposal of common folk, and took upon himself to administer them, assigning functions to each, and making laws for their fashioning. His control was never quite complete, nor did the two types ever coalesce.

Throughout musical history the art has been practiced both as a means of expression and for its own sake, with a whole range of intermediate stages between the extreme points. But if there has always been this wide range, the point of most intense interest has always been subject to marked fluctuation, corresponding more or less with the general æsthetic outlook of the race or period.

Freedom of the Musician

The foregoing might be applied to art in general, but music affords perhaps the best illustration, for the reason that no other art can be so completely detached from every consideration outside itself, and therefore no other art can be practiced so completely for its own sake. The painter encounters a host of difficulties the moment he tries to emancipate himself from the representation of external objects. The poet uses symbols borrowed from outside; or, if he does not, the meaningless patterns which result are merely another form of music—music made with a different raw material. The sculptor is less committed, but the nature of his material lays obligations upon him in relation to matters outside his art.

Only the musician is completely free to weave his material into compositions which neither represent nor express anything outside his art, nor serve any useful purpose whatever unless he so wills it. He is the one artist who can, if he chooses, flaunt the motto "Art for art's sake" with the consciousness that he can, if he will, live up to it, and confess no allegiance except to his intangible medium of sound. On the other hand, he is under no obligation to submit himself to such austerity. He may, if he prefers it, set himself to express emotions, evoke sensuous impressions and even, within limitations, describe happenings in the external world by means of a symbolism which his listeners are agreed to recognise.

The distinction between the two extreme types has much to do with the cleavage that undoubtedly exists in European taste. "Art for art's sake," as a creed, has always claimed more allegiance from the Latin heirs of classical culture than from the more sentimental Teutonic races. At the time when, under the spell of H. S. Chamberlain's "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century," German writers were claiming that Teutons were the originators of all that was great in European art, an attempt was made to show that Michelangelo was of Teutonic origin, that his surname Buonarroti was only an Italianized version of the German name Bernard: but no such attempt was ever made upon Benvenuto Cellini, whose chiselings were fashioned for the sake of their own beauty alone.

Cleavage in Taste

In England, "Art for art's sake" enjoyed a brief spell of favor in the last decades of the nineteenth century, but before and since it has commonly been described as a "heresy"— always a useful word to indicate any particular viewpoint one does not share. Even in the attitude of the crowd one soon becomes conscious of this fundamental difference, though in dealing with nations it is of course dangerous to generalize. Both the English and the French are susceptible to oratory, but with the difference that whereas English applause is always a tribute to the sentiment expressed, French applause is far more likely to be a tribute to the performance of the orator as such. At first sight this seems a long way from our subject, but it may suggest an explanation of the sharp division in musical opinion in the two countries on a composer such as Tchaikovsky, whose music, with its emotional appeal, has had a unique popularity in England, but has scarcely been accorded a patient hearing in France.

The Swing of the Pendulum

In the historical sense these racial traits have had important, though indirect, bearing upon the question. When the pendulum swings to either side, the region whose æsthetic corresponds with that side probably will come into special prominence. When it swings one way it will favor German music, when it swings back, Italian or French music. It helped the enormous vogue of the Italians in the late eighteenth century, and it consolidated German predominance in the nineteenth. Today it has swung so far that even the younger Germans themselves are disclaiming any attempt to express anything whatsoever in their music, and inscribing "Sachlichkeit" on their musical banners. Sooner or later it must begin its return journey, but we are too near to be able to judge the exact limit of the oscillation.

It would not be easy to furnish accurate definitions of the two extreme points. One can only indicate wherein the main differences consist. Some of them are obvious, some not, and one of the latter is perhaps the most important of them all. It is the different value placed upon personality. In music with an expressive purpose personality is obviously a paramount factor. In music that is made for its own sake it is irrelevant, and can even be a disturbing factor. Stravinsky, for instance, in some of his recent works has definitely abjured it as an intruding element, and gone out of his way to select "impersonal" forms, such as that of the secular oratorio. There have been periods in musical history when the personality of a composer mattered as little as the personality of a clockmaker. In fact compositions were often quite as anonymous as clocks or jewelry. They were well made or they were not well made. It did not matter what the composer or the clockmaker or the goldsmith was thinking about at the time. In other periods, such information became supremely important for the comprehension of the musician's work.

Weight and Dimensions

Another important difference is in the relative preoccupation with weight and dimensions. If an artist's intention is merely to make music, size is a secondary consideration. A Cellini can produce a supreme work of art almost literally within a nutshell. A composer who accepts Newman's definition that great music is that which treats of fundamental concepts, such as love or fate, must, in order to do justice to his great subject, develop a corresponding amount of eloquence. Then critics who share Newman's æsthetic will assert that his is necessarily a greater work of art than that other. That is to say, they will judge the two by a nonmusical criterion, for music is not objectively concerned with love or fate. It is concerned with sound. It is concerned with form and color in relation to sound. It is not concerned with religion or politics or economics. Of course the composer is free to give the world his views on all these matters, but they are not the criterion by which his work should be measured.

The romantic interest predominated in the themes expressed by composers of the nineteenth century. There is little enough of it in a Bach fugue or a Scarlatti sonata. Its presence or absence does not affect the quality or merit of the composition, to which it is clearly irrelevant, but it does affect the listener, especially the average untutored listener to whom a sensuous "Chant d'amour" will always be better music than the finest display of sheer musicianship. For that reason, if for no other, it is a danger signal which puts the observer on the alert.

Intellectual "Play"

Music of the other type, which the biologists ascribed to the "Spieltrieb" (impulse to play), stands also in need of definition. To begin with the "play" may be intellectual, as in the highest chess circles. In the ingenious theories now being tested by various doctrinaire composers there is as much "play" of this kind as there was centuries ago in the works of the Flemish polyphonists. For reasons which should be obvious even without harking back to our Stone Age ancestor and his drum, rhythm is generally a more conspicuous element in such music than in the other kind. The rhythm of nineteenth century music was mostly weak. The swing of the pendulum has given it more vigor, and brought an incentive to develop it as harmony and counterpoint have been developed. The physical beauty of sound, and especially of instrumental color, will naturally be of more moment to such composers than to those whose aims are ideal before they are musical.

Another point is that "Art for art's sake" is generally suspicious—as Verlaine was— of eloquence, and that includes most kinds of emphasis and exaggeration. When the object is exclusively musical, any excess is a flaw. When the object is to express a nonmusical idea, the problem becomes a rhetorical one, and emphasis is a legitimate rhetorical device.

Perhaps Henri de Regnier has best defined the "Art for art's sake" attitude in the line, "le plaisir delicieux et tou jours nouveau d'une occupation inutile," which Ravel, a modern Cellini of music, has quoted upon the title-page of his "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales."

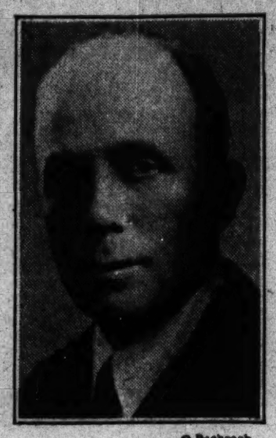
The New Juilliard Music Hall

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

RECTANGULAR, in the view of many persons who ought to know, should be the shape of an auditorium; and at consultations that were held regarding the new buildings of the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, the rectangular notion seems to have been a good deal aired, particularly for the benefit of the designer, Arthur Loomis Harmon, of the firm of Shreve, Lamb and Harmon. As examples, I understand, of model rectangularity, concert rooms here, there and everywhere were mentioned, until finally, discussion grown hot, Carnegie Hall was commended to Mr. Harmon's notice.

Now the ideal thing in construction



© Bachrach

ARTHUR LOOMIS HARMON

of any sort is of course what an architect and an engineer must always rejoice to find. At the same time, if he is the least bit keen for realities, he may act in the sensible, though somewhat surprising, way that Mr. Harmon did. As long as illustrations were drawn from Germany or France, or even from American localities out of immediate reach, he could say but little. The moment, however, a visible, measurable spot right in town, hard by his own office, too, was spoken of, he saw his chance. He delayed not going and making a visit there with a tape-line.

What found he? That Carnegie Hall extends no farther from front to back than from side to side; in fact, that it marks itself out, as nearly as you could ask, a square. Not that the revelation turned his purposes either this way or that. The auditorium which he conceived for Juilliard was to be rectangular anyway, because, well, perhaps because he fancied it would look better so. For how a musical meeting-place strikes the eye and how the ear, compose a single, rather than a double, question. I gather from talking with him. From the acoustic standpoint, almost anything we want, presumably, can be figured out. Reflection, reverberation, dispersion, concentration and all sorts of other projections that have to do with sound-waves can be calculated and regulated down to the last nicety. But what then? Taste and æsthetic judgment settle the point at last. Neither beauty of form nor charm of tone proceeds from an equation. They are what we happen to think and feel about them.

Indirect Lighting

On the theme of appearance, no greater architectural rarity can be named, I suppose, than a music-room that is handsomely proportioned, pleasingly arranged, and impressively decorated. For my own part, if I have ever seen one, I do not recall where. Nor does that cause me in the slightest to repine; since a concert hall, or, for that matter, an opera house, stands a vain and useless thing until platform or stage, as the case may be, is occupied by artists giving high interpretation to masterworks and floor and balconies are filled with people intently listening.

A designer, then, may not permit himself to be troubled that his labors end in incompleteness. The more need, however, of style up to the very point where he has to leave off. The first to quit the picture, he must make a graceful exit. In the Juilliard Auditorium, Mr. Harmon chooses for his finality the lighting-overhead scheme, indirect rays. For original touch, or original as far as I am aware, he adorns the ceiling with shadow patterns, silhouettes in silver and gray of I know not what flat, cut-out, opaque objects fixed above the lamps.

The measurements of the Juilliard Auditorium somewhere near correspond to the thumb rule of five-three-two, which I understand a certain architect of American renown used to propound: Length, 60 feet; width, 40 feet; height, 40 or 42 feet. There will be an illusion of greater length than the actual, I should judge from looking at the working plans, on account of space taken up by an orchestra pit and a very deep stage. These adjuncts mean that the hall will be used for the production of opera, as well as for the presentation of choral and symphonic works, chamber-music pieces and solo studies for voice or instrument.

Every Means for Experiment

American musical education, let us not doubt, will have every means for practice and experiment in the Juilliard quarters. Thirty feet, the stage will extend from curtain to back wall. With 60 feet of width, should not that suffice? In justice, I ought to note that the design includes a balcony in the auditorium, rooms behind the stage, rooms under the stage and an organ loft, or attic, we might call it, over the proscenium arch. The organ pipes will be contained in a structure resting upon the trusses that spring across the top of the auditorium, and they will be screened by a ceiling grill.

These things are still on paper, or at the most are but blocked out in foundations and in partially erected walls. Though the cement is pouring fast at the site on Claremont Avenue, West 120th Street and Broadway, it will be another year before the Juilliard school can move in, and occupy.

More persons, perhaps, than I think, could estimate from the figures I have given what the seating capacity of the auditorium will be. Mr. Harmon places it at from 950 to 1000. He, I have said, is the designer of the new buildings, though I could say that he is in a sort of succession to the great eighteenth-century Parisian architect, Gabriel. For he is really erecting additions, on the north and the east, to the present Institute of Musical Art and is, perforce continuing, in a new series of façades, the Louis XVI outlines there prescribed.

The Art of Gabriel Fauré

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

ON THE threshold of this new musical season, I should like to put the following little question to French professionals and amateurs: Is your conscience clear in regard to Gabriel Fauré?

Be so good, indeed, as to reflect seriously upon the paradoxical phenomenon represented by the mysterious oblivion into which, for the last few years, the work of one of the greatest musicians of the world's history—and particularly one of the artists who embodies most completely the essence of French art—seems to have fallen. Consult the concert programs; you will not once find the name of the composer of the "Bonne Chanson." At orchestral concerts, they play neither the Prelude to "Pénélope," nor the graceful suite of "Pelléas," nor "Caligula," nor "Shylock," nor the lovely Overture to "Masques at Bergamesques." It is uncertain if, once a year, anyone will deign to let us hear his superb "Ballade" for piano and orchestra.

But, you will say, Fauré never sought orchestral success. His art was first and foremost an art of intimacy. So be it. Let us then look at the song recitals and chamber music concerts. Is his name more honored there? No more so. The pianists do not dare any more to give his Impromptus, Nocturnes or Ballades. The singers seem to ignore the three collections of "Melodies," the "Bonne Chanson" and the "Chanson d'Eve." And the violinists no longer remember the Sonata, his trios or his quartets. I should like to know, so as to publish them, the figure of composer's rights totaled by public performances of the masterpieces of Fauré during a year. The figure would dishonor at, once concert managers, virtuosi and public.

Not for Export

It is understood that Fauré's music is not an article for export. Outside French frontiers, it seems, we are told, to listeners of good faith to be an almost incomprehensible thing. In Germany, they consider it to be insignificant, and they see in it nothing more than a drawing-room entertainment. In other countries, they wonder what the secret is of this language without apparent significance. One of the most illustrious of French soloists told me that in America his impresario forbade him to include the name of Fauré on his programs, so as to avoid certain failure. The name of this master of charm has become essentially uncommercial.

This is extremely serious. Without doubt Fauré never courted public success and it is very evident that nothing in his æsthetic is done to entice or provoke it. But it is a mistaken to conclude from this that his works represent a financial catastrophe in a program. Unfortunately, the years pass and the irreparable happens: the silence that has been established around Gabriel Fauré has hindered the recruiting of eventual admirers in the generation of today. What one might call the "Fauréan sense" has been allowed to fade out among ordinary music lovers. This delicate sense cannot be easily defined. It is a special receptivity, allowing whoever possesses it to enter into direct contact with what is most mysterious and profound in pure musical emotion.

To love and understand Fauré, one must at all costs have a musical nature. Fauré is pure music in the strictest acoustical meaning of the word. It is no good bringing anything in the way of painters' or sculptors' gifts to listen to him. One may be unmusical and still love Beethoven or Berlioz. That is what explains the imposing number of the clientèle of these two composers. But the same does not apply to Fauré. If you are not sensible to the pleasure given by certain modulations, if you do not taste the disturbing flavor of certain harmonies, if you are not interested in the subtle laws of the gravitation of notes round a tonic, dominant or leading note, you will understand nothing of this style, disconcerting in its apparent simplicity. Certain foreign amateurs of music have experienced no difficulty in becoming initiated into the style of Debussy or Ravel, but they are put off by the nonchalant fluidity of Fauré's writing, which under its apparent classicism contains the most magnificent revolutionary audacities. There is between this music and the great majority of listeners of every country a terrible lack of comprehension.

An Aristocrat of Music

What is most disquieting in this indifference of the musicians of today toward a genius of this quality is the impossibility of finding a public for an aristocratic art. Fauré is before all else an aristocrat of music. He has gifts of inimitable elegance, thoroughbred grace, ease and discreet reserve. These are qualities which not only do not interest the majority, but in some obscure way irritate them. The present development of our customs makes a deeper and deeper breach between an artist of this sort and our post-war public. In a few years perhaps no one will understand anything more of the "Parfum Impérissable" and the "Soir."

Is it tolerable? Must one, without saying a word, be a witness to this disappearance of one of the purest musical geniuses not only of this epoch but of all time? No, one must again lift up this torch that nothing should extinguish. One must place a guard of honor around Fauré's work and defend it against the hostility of tradesmen. One must make him heard as often as possible and under effective conditions. One must give this professor of distinction to our youth. One must teach them to be interested afresh in the delicate, subtle and wonderful qualities in the life of sound. One must show them that the exquisite sport of writing music may be developed in a sphere very different from the scholastic. Those who do not understand Fauré cannot boast of penetrating the style of Debussy or that of Ravel. Fauré's work is a key that opens all the doors of modern music. Let us beware of losing this precious talisman. One must at all costs resist the wave of prosaicism that has been breaking over the world in the last few years and is submerging the memory of Gabriel Fauré.

Choral Music in Spain

By JOSÉ SUBIRÁ

Madrid

CHORAL music in Spain has many sharply marked characteristics which are worthy of being accurately defined. It owes its existence to an impulse from Catalonia. Catalonia is nurtured on an extensive repertory spread by many local choral societies, and started, in the course of the last century, by the musician and poet José Anselmo Clavé, whose statue now stands in Barcelona. His choral works, and those of his contemporaries, were set for male voices only. This type became increasingly in favor for a time; several thousand singers took part in a festival which marked the apex of its popularity. Then came the decadence. Round about 1900, Luis Millet founded the Orféo Catala, a choral society which soon included women and juvenile singers. Stimulated by the existence of this society, which soon became famous, composers started actively writing choral music. And from Catalonia, the movement spread throughout the country.

Under the régime of the recent dictatorship, many Catalonian choral societies were persecuted for political reasons (on suspicion of nationalist propaganda), and some of them, including the Orféo Catala, were temporarily suppressed. But meanwhile, other societies of similar order were cropping up in other regions of Spain, and devoting themselves to the study of local folklore so as to discover elements that would enrich their repertory and the style of new compositions.

After the end of the dictatorship the Catalonian societies, no longer oppressed, expanded considerably. They have done, and are doing, altogether disinterestedly, much excellent work. The Orféo Catala has toured through Spain and been very successful in Madrid—which other societies too have visited, bearing testimony to the increasing popularity of choral singing.

The Coral Mierense (Mieres is a mining center in the Asturias) has in its repertory many of the choral works (founded on Asturian and Galician folk tunes) of Eduardo M. Torner, among which is his "Village Feast," consisting of six numbers. The Orfeón Ovietense (Oviedo is the capital of the province of Asturias) sings a good deal of Torner's music, with which it often associates dancing; it also goes in for solo singing. The Sociedad Coral of Torrelavega (a city in the province of Santander) sings many typical "montañesas"—this is the name of the songs from the distinctive province—harmonized by its director, Lucio Lázaro, and also songs from Léon and Castille, harmonized by F. Alfonso and F. Aparicio. The singers all wear the traditional costume of Santander.

All these societies do excellent work. None is better than the Coral Zamorana, which has given three concerts in Madrid, singing many of the works of Juan Garcia de Salazar, an unjustifiably forgotten eighteenth-century composer, and folk songs harmonized by its director, Inocencio Haedo, most of them as beautiful as they are characteristic.

The Orféo Catala, now active again, has added to its repertory many works (some of them of real artistic value) by Nicolau, Pérez Moya, Alfonso and Luis M. Millet, the son of its director.

These societies have given at Barcelona a performance in which 50 choral societies took part, Luis Millet, the animator of the whole movement, conducting. Over 5000 singers from town and countryside, belonging to all classes and the professions or trades, and song works by Millet, Morera, Cumellas, Sancho Marraco, Perez Moya, Pujol and Vives. It was a fine demonstration of the amplitude and strength of a movement of which Spain may well be proud.

Glimpses of Italy's Musical Past

By GUIDO PANNAIN

Naples

IT WAS with the appearance of the Florentine "Ars Nova" that a distinctly national character asserted itself for the first time in Italian music. Following upon the music of the trovatori, which had not been endowed with sufficient lyrical potency to be able to achieve autonomous expression, the "Ars Nova" came as the first stirring of the people, in contrast to the liturgical attitude of the Middle Ages. It asserted itself, and grew in the open air, freely, whimsically, amidst madrigals and dances and songs, in Tuscany, in the country which had given birth to Dante and where the "Dolce stil novo" —the "Sweet new style"—had flourished.

Its name, "Ars Nova," originates in a discourse in which the famous theorist, Philippe de Vitry, uses these very terms with reference to the novel character of popular expression in contrast with the elaboration and artifices of the old polyphony.

It is only of late that we have learned to know the "Ars Nova." We owe the revelation to German erudition chiefly, for German scholars have given us the best editions of this music. The most important source is the "Codice Squarcialupi," a manuscript in the Bibliioteca Laurenziana in Florence. It contains a wealth of musical texts, and the portraits of their respective composers: Giovanni da Cascia, Lorenzo Masini, Gherardello da Firenze, Donato da Cascia, Nicola da Perugia. There is also a portrait of Francesco Landino, a poet, who was their contemporary.

French Influences

The texts set to music consist of madrigals, "hunts," and ballads. Most characteristic and original are the "hunts," which actually depict a chase, affording plenty of opportunities for imitative music.

But the "Ars Nova" did not endure. It lacked the vitality that would have insured its independent existence. Some people believe that one of the causes of its downfall is the return from Avignon to Rome of the Pope (in 1377), which led to French musicians and singers invading Italy and French music absorbing and overwhelming native tendencies. Those are the facts, but they do not provide the real reason for what happened in Italy. The French "Ars Nova" made a profound impression through Europe, but not so much in Italy. In France, the flourishing types were the "Chanson," the "Virelai" and a variety of songs, graceful, light and indeed often frivolous, which gradually established the kind of "light" style that will always remain characteristic, in a way, of French music. But the Florentine "Ars Nova" disappeared because its freshness and popular appeal did not prove lasting enough, or strong enough.

And yet, we are justified in considering the "Ars Nova" as a first harbinger of the still distant Renaissance. Amidst the ashes of the old liturgical repertory, raked up by the invading musicians from France, a tiny little flame arises and begins to sparkle; a feeling for nature is awakened. But this feeling remains alien to the surroundings and culture of Italy at that time, and asserts itself but for a while.

One Single Throb

The whole thing, indeed, was merely one single throb of the country's artistic life; one passing shade of vague, elusive sensuousness, out of keeping with the times and traditions, yet strong enough to generate a kind of lyricism of which the trovatori had barely had, on rare occasions, a faint inkling. It also constitutes a revolt against the polyphonic tendencies of the past, quite apart from the influence exercised by the Paris school of music on the evolution of counterpoint.

Thus did it serve its purpose, working in favor of spontaneity, simplicity and straightforward expression. But soon, as we see, it was superseded. We may compare the "Ars Nova" to a bed of bright, many-colored flowers, growing in the midst of a vast, dense, austere forest, a forest of tall secular trees, with here and there the ivy-covered walls of long-forgotten buildings. This bed of flowers, with its unexpected, delightful harmonies of colors and its refreshing fragrance, appears to you as a miracle pure and simple the moment it stands revealed. But barely have you left it behind in your forward course—you forget it entirely. And then, looming in the distance, you begin to perceive the outline of a majestic temple. It is the great Palestrina.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

MAXIMUM mileage may be a great thing to boast about if one is engaged in the automobile business, but the modern woman places no laurel wreaths upon the brow of her sister home maker who walks unnecessary miles every day in caring for her home, or who causes her helpers to do so.

There was a reason for building kitchens of early American homes on a generous scale. Sometimes the kitchen was all there was to the house at first, the idea being to build on later, but in those days the kitchen was also a manufacturing plant, what with spinning and weaving and the cobbler's regular visits, besides cooking and serving the meals, and plenty of room was necessary. But so much of this work has long since been taken out of the home, that most of the old-time kitchens have been made over into two rooms, and the present-day kitchen equipment would fit very nicely into one corner. Thus the long journeys between ice box and stove, flour bin and table, cupboard and dining room have been done away with, at a saving of much foot work.

The apartment house mode of living, made necessary by growing populations crowding into small areas, probably gave impetus to the smaller, more compact kitchen idea, for in an apartment within the reach of the average budget, every inch of space has to be put to practical use. Manufacturers of household equipment were forced to devise ways and means of getting maximum service out of minimum space, and it is largely to this combination of circumstances that we owe our present "short distance" kitchens. Naturally, when the woman presiding over a detached house in the suburbs saw how easily Mrs. Cliff Dweller managed, she wanted a similar kind of service space, and if she is about to build a house, she gives a great deal of thought to her workshop.

Studying the Model Kitchen

In a well organized factory things move along, operation by operation, with no back tracking or extra movements, and now the same engineering skill and thought is being applied to the workrooms of the house, so that the raw product, as it comes out of the refrigerator or storage closet, moves along to the kitchen cabinet, to the gas range and to the serving table, with the sink as a link in the chain. So important has this matter become that the model kitchen, set up for study and example, has become a usual thing with almost every community, and the home economics schools and specialists are giving much time to each new type of household equipment as it is brought into the market, to make sure that it meets our new standards.

A certain public utility company recently employed a well-known industrial engineer to develop a kitchen that would represent the greatest economy in space, in motion and in saving of steps, and this kitchen was shown, in operation, at an exhibit of things of particular interest to women. It happens that this particular industrial engineer is a woman, who, beside her professional work, is bringing up a large and flourishing family of her own, so that her recommendations are based on much more than theory.

Built-in Conveniences

In these model homes, and in increasing numbers of homes being built or remodeled, every bit of space is used, sometimes in most unexpected ways. Tucked away in convenient places are built-in shelves and drawers for this and that; innocent looking panels that let down to become ironing boards, with just space enough at their base for the iron itself to be tucked in; drain boards that fold up against the wall when not needed; a little bench that swings out from under the work table, for part of the new kitchen creed is "never to stand when one can sit at work." The work table itself is on rubber-tired casters so that it may be shunted hither and yon, into a dinette or dining room, or wherever it is needed.

Gas and electric ranges and automatic refrigeration have played a big part in developing the modern kitchen, by doing away with coal and ashes and ice, though neither coal nor ice, which have served us so long and so well, are to be sneered at. But, a refrigerator that can be set up right next to the kitchen range, without having its temperature raised nor its contents dusted, and a range that gives out heat only when needed, both being safely left in charge of an automatic device for hours on end, certainly have a big appeal to the woman of many interests.

The new kitchen cabinets are fascinating things, for they bring within easy reach practically everything one needs for constructing a meal, including all the dry ingredients which do not have to be kept in the refrigerator. They come in delightful colors. And speaking of colors, the home builder will want to look at the colored refrigerators, sinks and stoves before deciding on walls and woodwork. Even the view from the kitchen windows should come in for consideration in planning a house, and many a blank space over the sink in an old kitchen has been knocked out so that, in spite of the lowly tasks that the sink suggests, the worker can catch glimpses of what is going on outside.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

THE DESIGNER OF A SMALL HOUSE MIGHT GET POINTS FROM THIS PEASANT COTTAGE

© Alinari, Florence

One Needs to See a Tuscan Peasant House in Color to Get the True Effect. Red Tiles, Green Vines, Creamy Walls, Brilliant Green Shutters, a Scarlet Cart, and Many a Colorful Minor Touch—All Under a Deep Blue Italian Sky.

Tuscan Farmhouse As a Style Adapted to Small House Design

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence

THE picture of a small Tuscan farmhouse or "casa colonica," while attractive in itself, might also suggest a practical and interesting model for a small house in any part of the world where the climate encourages much time being passed out-of-doors. It shows, though on a small scale, some of the chief characteristics of the peasant house, and their possibilities of uniting beauty with utility.

The open loggia on the ground floor, with its one square opening and its lovely arch, used as accommodation for carts and agricultural implements, would offer a delightful sun porch. The paved "aia" or threshing floor in front, where so many activities are carried on, could be rendered a thing of beauty, with small plants—poppies, clover, grasses, chicory—pushing up between the stones, and with lemons and oleanders set around in earthenware pots like the one to the right of the archway, which here is used for mixing the vivid blue sulphate of copper to sprinkle the vines with, or for washing clothes.

Privacy Insured

The high wooden doors beneath their sheltering pent-roof which open upon the road, can shut off the outer world at will, insuring privacy. The roof of irregular red tiles, mellowed to rich tints by sun and time and lichens, extends its warm covering above the white walls over which the straggling vines are trained. In the foreground may be seen the shaft of a wooden plow of that ancient type which has been handed down among the Tuscan peasants for hundreds upon hundreds of years, perhaps from the remote times when Honulus plowed the outline for the walls of Rome.

Two women are seen at work at hand looms, following the country custom of weaving their household stuffs, and so carrying on one of the most primitive handicrafts in the world, and one which, in spite of the immense output of the factories, still survives actively among the country folk. In some parts of the country, indeed, one may hear from almost every door, as one passes along the country roads, the whir and beat of the cumbrous wooden looms on which the women weave their stuffs, plain or striped, sometimes for their own home use, sometimes for employers who furnish the material and pay them for the work.

Rich in Color

The picture, suggestive as it is, gives, however, no idea of the bright touches of color which usually characterize the peasant houses. Not only do the red tiles, the green vine leaves, the creamy walls glow in the hot sunlight against the deep blue sky, but there are usually dashes and patches of vivid color on all sides. The doors and shutters may be a brilliant green; trays of scarlet tomatoes and green and purple figs are set out to dry in the sun; bunches of golden corncobs are often hung against the walls and under the eaves; carts are generally painted a gay scarlet, while the slow-footed oxen which draw them are tricked out with scarlet tassels and streamers, and the women's dresses and the clothes hung out to dry are likely to include all the colors of the rainbow, however much faded and patched.

In short, the scene is an attractive one, and, modified and adapted, without losing any of its brightness and simplicity, without much alteration in its main architectural features, might well furnish one of those homes in which simplicity, economy and beauty can unite.

How to Make a Dish Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Norwalk, Conn.

IT IS a delightful bit of fun to garden indoors with the miniature Japanese garden. And one's work has always decorative charm for living room, sun parlor or window. A Japanese garden is not difficult to make. Anyone may make a beautiful one. Small bridges, temples, farmhouses and wee clay figures that give color and unique picture quality may be found in any community if one knows where to go to buy them. Materials are quickly gathered. The shallow dishes cost little and may be bought at any small Japanese shop in the neighborhood of your own home or by mail from some larger shop in a city.

These little growing gardens contain hardy plants that are in their turn decorative and suggest a fanciful scene of water and land.

To make a dish similar to the one pictured, one must first seek out the small Japanese shop to supply this need. You may buy figures, bridges, houses, temples, pagodas and even wee animals such as fish and cranes. They usually come at 10 cents each or you may buy them in sets.

The dish may cost you in the neighborhood of $2. It is an imported dish sold for the express purpose of the dish garden, for the Japanese use these little gardens as well as flower arrangements in them. Usually the dish is a neutral blue, very soft and beautiful for decoration on table or desk. They come in varied sizes; the one pictured is about 12 inches long and 2½ inches deep.

Having bought the dish or found a shallow dish of like shape—possibly in white or green pottery—the next step is to assemble materials required for the building of the retaining wall, which forms the shore line in the dish. This is nothing more than cement and ordinary burned furnace coke which represents the volcanic rock so much used in these little gardens.

Cement — builders' cement — you buy in small quantity from florist, hardware firm or builders' supply place. Ten cents' worth is about all you will need. Coke, anybody may find by seeing it in some clean ash pile. It may be your own. It has often lovely colors of red and yellow that work into the fantastic picture wonderfully well.

Place a newspaper on some large table and sort the coke in large and small pieces, the largest not over three inches in size, narrow and not thick. Then start to make in your dish, without cement, a double wall that runs through the center of the oblong dish, across width. This wall should be about three inches or so wide, double, of course.

Plan It First

Arrange the bits of coke and plan the wall without cement first, laying the coke bits on the dish to see how they will go. Then, with plan in mind, remove them from the dish and begin to cement them to its bowl, piece by piece, going by your plan. Some may be tall, used upright to make a promontory. But where you use a little bridge to span the water in the dish, be sure to see that it is wide enough to cross from one coke wall to its opposite. Otherwise lay some rocky shore near so that you are able to make the span.

Mix cement without gravel. Mix it with water, stiff and smooth, using some old kitchen spoon and a jelly glass. Then with spoon, cover the base and sides of your "rock" of coke and fit it into the irregular shore line you intend.

See that all holes at rear are covered but try not to fill up with much cement. Plants will need space for planting later.

Having finished your double wall, let the dish and its cement work dry a day. When all is dry, firm and perfect, then seek your plants. The florist will supply you with ferns, small evergreens in seedling size, ivy or small sensavaria. The dish should not be overloaded. You should plant with idea of decorative interest.

It Is All Suggested Here—a Wee Place of Trees, Flowers, House, Stream and Arched Bridge.

Fill the dish with plants chosen—two or three are enough. Fill in where required with good sifted earth and you have made your beginning. Over the earth, sift a fine gravel to make a finish.

When this is done, you may cement the bridge in place and put the figure of house, temple or pagoda where you choose.

Color Notes

The tiny clay figures of peasants—fishermen, priests, woodcutters, little women with parasols and ladies with lanterns—give color notes that are like flowers in the greenery. They come on wires and may be set firmly into the soil. Where you have a number, you may change the little scene from time to time to give fresh picture interest.

The last step in the dish gardening is the thrill of putting water into its miniature stream at the center. This irrigation keeps plants without need of watering.

Many varieties of these little gardens for indoor decoration may be made. One may use a deeper dish and a round or square dish. One may use bright pottery dishes of scarlet or green and seek one's pottery in gift shops. In fact, what one designs may be infinitely varied in plan so that one never repeats a scene.

Those who wish will find that such gardens sell well as a means of making money. They are at present in great demand as indoor plant decoration but they command good prices, so that when one sells one makes good profit. For bazaars and sales they sell quickly. Indoors in winter, they bring the outdoors to apartments and homes, schools and libraries. They take little space but give all the interest of a garden in miniature.

[For those interested in more material on this subject we recommend a recent book by Patten Beard, writer of the above article, called "Adventures in Dish Gardening." It is one of the fine list of garden books published by A. T. De La Mare Company, 438 West 37th Street, New York.]

Wintering Our Gladiolus Corms

By FORMAN T. McLEAN

New York Botanical Garden

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE gladiolus is so easily managed, both in winter and summer, that many people get careless with it and neglect it entirely. Since it is one of the best cut flowers to grow in our gardens, it deserves much better treatment. In the latitude of New York the corms begin to ripen in October, and that is a good time to dig them. They will stand the first freezes of November, and continue to grow until the leaves are killed by five degrees or more of frost. But when the leaves are half yellowed in October, then the plants are ripe enough to dig.

In their native country, they die down at the approach of the dry season, and stay dormant in the dry, parched earth until reawakened by next season's rains. Since with us the end of the summer growing season is apt to be wet, we do well to dig them and dry them as soon as they begin to ripen, to prevent decay in the damp garden earth.

How to Dig Them

The easiest way to dig them is to thrust down a spade or fork alongside the row, about four inches from the stalks, and pry it up to loosen the soil well. Then the plants can be lifted out by their tops, with most of the small cormels adhering to the bases of the old corms. Cut off the tops immediately, and close to the corms. If left on, they dry out quickly and draw a lot of moisture from the corms, making them shriveled and soft. The corms need thorough surface drying of the husks to prevent decay, but aside from this the plumper and solider they can be kept over winter, the better they will grow next spring. It is a good plan to dry them, spread out beneath an open shed, for a week or 10 days. Free them from the old corms, roots and cormels, and store them in paper or cloth bags or boxes in a cool cellar. Any cellar where it does not freeze will successfully winter them, but a cool, unheated cellar, with moderately moist air and a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit will be better for them than a dry, hot, steam-heated basement.

If the corms are unhealthily spotted, they may be treated with semisan, bichloride of mercury, or some other disinfectant before going into storage. Soaking them overnight in two per cent semisan solution, then drying them again in the open air is a safe and good treatment. The strong odor of the semisan is distasteful to some people, and will probably prove an equally strong deterrent to insect or rodent attacks.

Named varieties are worth keeping separate, and for this purpose, many people store them in paper bags. Some use wooden trays or small boxes. In either case, a wooden label in the box or bag with the bulbs helps accurate identification, even when the name is written plainly on the package as well.

Keep Cormels Moist

The little cormels are usually encased in hard dark shells. These are specially hard in case of some of the showy large-flowered varieties. If they are allowed to dry out thoroughly in winter, they become so impervious that they refuse to moisten up enough to grow the next summer. Cormels kept moist over winter always sprout better than very dry ones. So it is a good plan to separate the cormels from the parent corms soon after digging and to store them in boxes of earth or sand, in a damp place on the floor of the cellar.

Once properly cured and stored, the dormant corms need little attention until spring. At the approach of warm weather, examine them occasionally, and if they begin to sprout, watch closely for gray plant lice on the new shoots starting in the storeroom. These can be eradicated by sprinkling with tobacco solution, but if left unmolested these little pests will sap the strength of the corms, and ruin the prospects for next season's bloom.

Despite all warnings, some people still persist in expecting their gladiolus to winter successfully outdoors, as do crocus, tulips, daffodils and lilies. Occasionally some deeply planted ones do survive a mild winter, and quite frequently the little hardshelled cormels persist in the garden, making some confusion in next season's crop. Do not expect from this that the gladiolus is getting "acclimated" and may in time become hardy. There are hardy wild gladiolus species, to be sure, but these are natives of Europe, Asia Minor of the South African mountains, and are at best interesting little rock garden subjects. The cultivated garden varieties are descended from tender ancestors from the lowlands of South Africa and the Transvaal. They will scarcely endure three or four degrees of frost, and the corms, once frozen solidly are utterly gone. So plan to dig yours before they freeze.

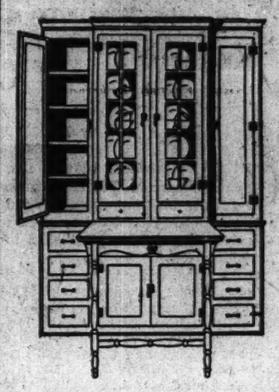
Saving Space With the Cupboard Dinette

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

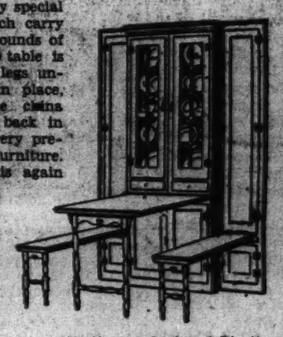
CABINETS which will make wall space do the work of floor space are always welcome to home builders. If one piece of furniture can answer more than one purpose, or can neatly disappear when not in use, compactness is attained which means fewer steps and less effort, for the housewife.

Now comes a special kind of dinette which is a cabinet designed to do the work of a table, several pantry shelves and a number of drawers.



When the Table of This Combined China Closet and Dinette Is Pulled Out, the Legs Let Down. Chairs Are Used With This Model.

A special trick in this cabinet is the folding table, which is hidden back of the china closet when the cabinet is closed. To let this table down, the two sections of the china closet open and swing out, carrying with them their load of dishes. This is made possible by special piano hinges, which carry several hundred pounds of weight. After the table is let down and its legs unfolded and put in place, the doors of the china closet are swung back in place, making a very presentable piece of furniture. When the table is again folded back to the wall, a floor space equivalent to about 40 square feet is returned to the kitchen floor.



Here We Have a Cupboard-Dinette With Benches Instead of Drawer Space.

The shelves for pots, pans and foodstuffs total about 13 square feet of space. The nine drawers on either side allow room for linens, silver and cook books.

The cabinet may or may not be built into the house. It can be placed in the completed room like a kitchen cabinet or stove. But if the cabinet is installed in the wall during the process of building, it can be recessed, with the advantage that it will consequently jut out into the room only a little distance. It comes in unfinished birch, so that the housewife can have it painted to harmonize with any color scheme she wishes. Two shades of green for the exterior were very effective in one case, when orange walls inside the china closet peeked out from behind the dishes.

A decorative table top in glossy hard-surfaced material which is both heat and acid resisting can be fitted to this folding table.

A variation of this dinette cabinet, slightly smaller in size, has benches where the first one just described had shelves. These benches fold up parallel with the table. Back of them is the ironing board and a storing place for broom and cleaning utensils. With this cabinet no chairs are needed.

For alcoves off kitchens still another type of dinette has been evolved. This is a junior size, and being only 54 inches high, fits under a row of small casement windows. Benches and table fold out of this smaller cabinet and space is allowed for dishes for breakfast service for four people in the china closet.

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Cabinetwork of Known Makers

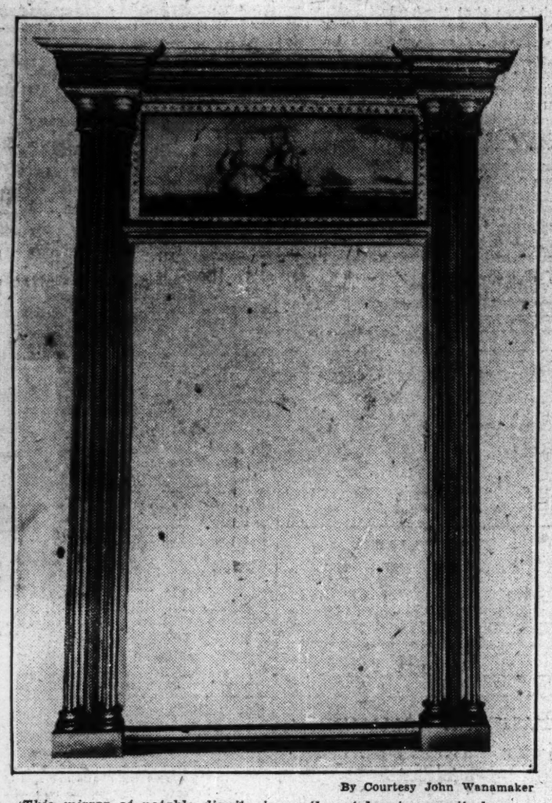
EXAMPLES of eighteenth-century American cabinetwork bearing the labels of their makers, or which can be attributed with confidence to certain craftsmen, represent the very highest desiderata of the furniture collector. Several sales have occurred in New York during the past two years at which pieces of this character brought prices which were beyond any ever before reached in an American market. Now, in the galleries of John Wanamaker, are to be seen a collection containing many specimens of the class which has been rated so high by that final court of judgment—buyers at public sale.

Conclusions concerning the identity of the men who conceived and constructed certain important articles of this sort are no longer surmises, as they might have been a few years ago. Now, so many works have been found that bore the very labels of those who produced them, that certainty has taken the place of hesitation in attributing a large number of things which are unmarked.

This fixing of source has been made easier in many cases by documentary records that have been preserved by owners, generation after generation. Frequently this contributes wholly convincing evidence, when its weight is added to our knowledge of the details peculiar to each of numerous craftsmen. So even in the absence of inscriptions, we may be fully justified in attaching to fine cabinetwork the names of Goddard, Seymour, Townsend, McIntire, as has been done in the notable group which is now offered for sale in New York.

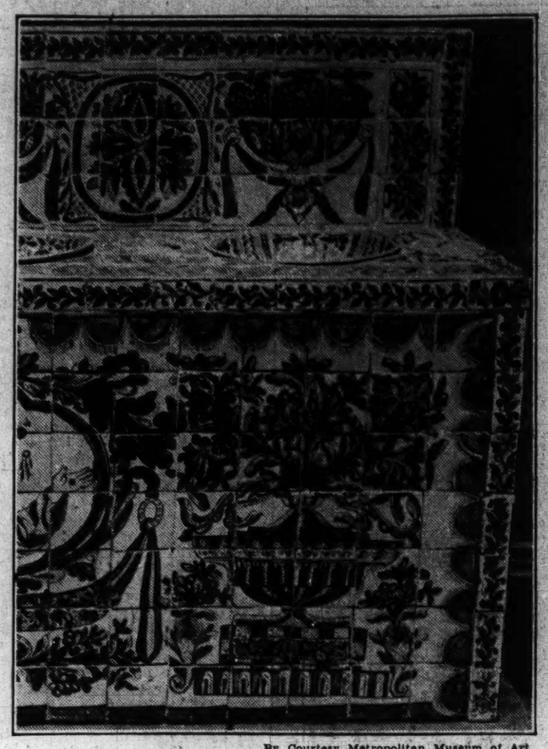
Most important of these are perhaps the block-front desks shaped in the distinctive manner that proclaims the taste and skill of John Goddard of Newport, R. I. One of these, of the knee-hole, flat-top type, is sometimes classed as a dressing table, while the other has the familiar slant top. Connected with the Goddard name by family ties, contemporary handiwork and common locality, John Townsend takes a position in present esteem along with Goddard himself. In this showing he, too, is credited with several specimens, and so are other builders of colonial and early federal days.

C. G. B.



By Courtesy John Wanamaker

This mirror of notable dignity is worthy of bearing, as it does, a name that stands high among the artisans of the late 1700s. It was Aaron Willard Jr., nephew of Simon Willard, who was partner in the business of Willard & Nolen for two or three years following 1806. Their signature appears on the back of the picture panel



By Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

Although this majolica lavatory is from a Mexican church of the seventeenth century, it is constructed in the same manner as were the stoves and other tiled objects of northern Europe at this time

Floors, Walls and Stoves of Tiles

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VERY early in the sixteenth century potters from Italy and Spain were established in Antwerp, which took over among northern countries, the leadership in the manufacture of tin-glaze pottery. The great workshop of the city, from 1520 to 1541, was that of Guido da Savino, a Durantine.

To this period belong the earliest surviving Netherlands tiles. Those are in the Vyne, Tudor mansion of red brick, in Hampshire England, built by Baron William Sandys. He is famed for having arranged the meeting of Henry VIII, and Francis I on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, in 1520. In his former home are nearly 400 of these floor tiles of different shapes and sizes, undoubtedly imported from Antwerp, the largest 7¼ inches square. A favorite form is produced by four hexagonal tiles laid against a square, which results in an octagon. The subject matter consists of portraits, human figures, animals, birds, flowers, fruit and foliage, beside abstract designs. They are characterized by vivid color, by the absence of manganese purple, usually present in majolica, and by the use of canary-yellow, a brilliant hue associated with Antwerp.

Other English Occurrences

At Litchfield Abbey, near Portsmouth, and at Tunstall, near Sittingbourne, Kent, pavement tiles like those in the Vyne have been found, and are also of Antwerp manufacture. The Guildhall Museum, London, possesses one tile dug up from an old London street, and evidently of the same derivation. It is decorated with a youth in sixteenth century costume.

In the Abbey of Herckenrode, not distant from Antwerp, was unearthed a tile pavement, now in the Cinquantenaire Museum, Brussels. The patterns of stylized flowers are of particular beauty, but there are also animal and bird figures and busts, all done in polychrome in a palette of four colors. From the men's headdresses, which are close-fitting caps cut away in a special fashion, these tiles are referred to a period about 10 years later than those at the Vyne, on which enormous hats are depicted. The document which dates Herckenrode tiles is a painting of Erasmus by Holbein, now in the Louvre, in which this form of cap first appears.

Floors, Wall Tablets, House Signs

The earliest examples of tile pictures discovered in the Netherlands were excavated in the garden of a house in Antwerp, and are now in the collection of Frans Claes in the Vleeschhuis Museum in that city. One of the three pictures represents the conversion of Saint Paul and is based on a contemporary engraving. Except for the absence of red, it is painted in the full majolica color range, showing blue, blue-green, bright green, yellow, orange, purple. Flanking the picture on each side are pilasters on which is portrayed the ironwork which was a contribution made by Antwerp to Renaissance design. In the upper and lower framework are represented numerous putti (cupid-like children), in true Italian fashion.

Tile pictures were also used for commemorative wall tablets and for house signs. Still to be seen on Antwerp houses are (or were lately) two representing the Sign of the Elephant and the Sign of the Pansy. In a museum there is an elaborate depiction of the Fable of the Fox and the Crane. An edition of Æsop was published in Naples in 1485, and its increasing popularity in other parts of Europe can be traced in the subject matter of decorative arts, frequently inspired by the conversation and actions of Æsop's wise animals.

France Shows a Unique Style

Only after the arrival of Italian potters in France did ceramics in that country become interesting. In the sixteenth century there are known to have been in Lyons three potters, one from Faenza, one from Pesaro and one from Genoa. Tiles seem never to have had in France the popularity which they had elsewhere, but there is a pavement from the Château d'Oiron, near Thouars, which has a curious history.

This castle was the residence from 1524 to 1568 of Hélène de Hangest-Genlis and her son. She was widow of the Grand Master of France, Artur Gouffier. She built a pottery on the estate and put in charge of it François Charpentier and Jehan Bernart, a bookbinder and engraver, also to some extent a potter. Here were made inlaid tiles. Lines were engraved out of the soft paste and filled in with colored clay, which was evenly planed and then polished down to a smooth surface.

The decorations were drawn largely from toolings on the beautiful contemporary bookbindings of Grolier and Maioli, but to such tracery were added interlacings of ribbon, arabesques, letters, crescents and diamonds. Later, relief ornament was added, representing masks, shields, lizards, frogs, shells, which in their turn seem to have been suggested by the designs of the contemporary experimenter in enamels, Bernard Palissy. This ware is known as faïence of Oiron, and it is exceedingly rare and expensive, very few specimens of it having been found. The pavement of this castle was laid with square tiles, each of which contains a letter, monogram or shield. Dark yellow, brown, black, blue, pink, green and violet appear on cream colored clay.

Tiled Stoves of Germany

In Germany, Switzerland and Russia, perhaps because it was not placed under the patronage of any great art lovers and princely families, tile manufacture adopted a simpler form and is chiefly associated with stoves. Let no one imagine, however, that these objects of utility were inferior in artistic character to the floors, walls and balustrades which we have found elsewhere.

The tiles were sometimes 27 x 25 inches in size and were usually enameled in dark green, sometimes with yellow or brown ornament added. Some of them merely presented foliage and cupids, in relief, but others depicted Bible stories and allegorical and historical themes.

In the castle of Sogren, Switzerland, destroyed in 1499, were unearthed many demolished stoves built of tiles, and in the library collection in Zurich examples of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century work of this kind are exhibited. In Winterthur there was from 1641 to 1758 a family of tile makers named Pfau, who produced ornate stoves from tiles, the designs on which were copied from famous engravings and from the emblem books popular at that period.

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JOHN TOWNSEND · SAMUEL McINTIRE

As well as 150 Other Noteworthy Examples—Many Labelled and of Authenticated Historic Interest

IN DESIGNATING this as one of the most important collections of American furniture yet assembled, we are making no reservations for the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum; the American interiors of the Boston and Brooklyn Museums; the Essex Institute, Salem; the Rhode Island School of Design, or any other of the great collections of American furniture, public, or private, throughout the country. John Goddard, John Seymour, and John Townsend . . . to mention but three of the cabinet-makers represented . . . were men of the highest accomplishment America had in their field. The importance of a block-front knee-hole desk with four shells by Goddard; of a Chippendale style tea table by Townsend; or a tambour-front secretary by Seymour, is not a matter of opinion. These are among the few supreme masterpieces of American cabinet-work, on which every authority is agreed. And these and some fifty other pieces of as signal merit and rarity are outstanding items in this remarkable collection.

Samuel McIntire, Architect and Cabinet-Maker

Beyond Goddard one cannot go. Nothing finer than his work was achieved anywhere in America. But there was one man who was his peer, working a generation later, in an altogether different manner. He has hitherto been thought of as one of our finest architects and wood carvers. There was a vague feeling, an unsubstantiated tradition, that he might have made furniture also. It remained for Au Quatrième, in assembling this collection, to bring to light a sofa and a pair of chairs, which together with ten other enormously fine and interesting examples establish Samuel McIntire beyond any reasonable doubt as a cabinet-maker. Probably no greater discovery has been made in the history of American cabinet-work. For this is work of superlative excellence, with certain rare individual qualities that link themselves at once in our minds with McIntire's singularly charming and sympathetic personality.

Dr. Alfred M. Frankfurter, in his article, in *The Antiquarian*, November, 1930, *The Furniture of Samuel McIntire, Master Carver, America's greatest craftsman in wood*, says:

"By far the largest group of furniture yet come to light which can be attributed definitely to the famous *Woodcutter of Salem*, with whose exterior and interior architectural achievements every visitor to New England is familiar, is illustrated on these pages, and is in the collection of John Wanamaker New York."

Many Examples of Authenticated Historic Interest, Covering the Best Period in American Production and Design

IN ADDITION to the fifty examples of supreme importance the collection is rich in extremely choice, rare, and early examples of which very few are known. In labelled examples by well-known 18th and early 19th century cabinet-makers. And in examples to which is attached a definite and fully authenticated historic interest and association with some of the outstanding names in American history. Any of these groups alone would make the glory of a lesser collection. Among them are included:

A Rare Set of Six Hitchcock Type Labelled Side Chairs
by Thomas M. Parker, *Providence, Rhode Island*

Three Stone Garden Figures and an Iron Washington Urn
from the Webster Homestead, Boscawen, New Hampshire

A Set of Six Mahogany Dining Chairs, circa 1755
Originally the property of General Artemas Ward, commander of the Continental Army at the beginning of the Revolution

A Glass-Domed Lighthouse Clock
by Simon Willard, *Boston, circa* 1790

A Signed Mirror
by Willard and Nolen, *Boston, circa* 1815

A Pair of Labelled Arrow-Back Armchairs
by J. C. Bartlett, *New York*, 1810-1820

A Labelled Sheraton Style Chest of Drawers
by Samuel S. Noyes, East *Sudbury, Massachusetts*, 1810

A Mahogany Tall Case Clock, circa 1780
by Nathaniel Mulliken, *one of the Lexington Minute Men*

A Block-Front Knee-Hole Desk, Boston circa 1770
Originally the property of Captain Alexander Parris, one of the outstanding architects of the Bulfinch-McIntire period

A Labelled Hepplewhite Style Chest of Drawers
by Joseph Rawson, *Providence, Rhode Island*, 1790-1800

A Rare Early 18th Century Wing Chair Covered in the Original Needlework

And an Extremely Interesting Group of Marked and Labelled Andirons, Clocks and Mirrors

The Pieces Are in the Original Condition

NOTHING is more important to the collector in his estimate of the merit of a given example than the condition in which he finds it. And so we feel it desirable to emphasize the fact that these pieces have not been tampered with by the "restorer". They are in the original state. They have that precious thing that only time and care can give—patina. In the majority of instances they have been exquisitely cared for, because having come down in the families for which they were originally made by the outstanding cabinet-makers of their day their value has always been recognized. In a great many instances we have affidavits attesting the history and ownership of individual pieces. In some cases there are letters which are to be regarded as historic documents. These will be given with the piece they accompany to the purchaser.

Prices Will Be Found to Be Lower Than in Recent Auctions of American Antiques of Similar Quality

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EDUCATIONAL

'We, Us, and Company'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE frequency of queries like the following, "How can I be sure that such expressions as 'Come with Elizabeth and *me*,' 'Play with *us* girls,' and 'I chose you and *her*' are correct?" indicates that a practical explanation of some of the ways of the pronouns may be timely.

To begin with the first sentence quoted, "Come with Elizabeth and *me*," one would say as a matter of course, "Come with *me*," and the insertion of the "and Elizabeth" is no reason for a change from "me" to "I." "Play with *us*," then why not "Play with *us* girls"? "I chose *her*," and so naturally "I chose you and *her*." If the ear is unaccustomed to the correct form, then it may be trained by a frequent repetition of such expressions as

He gave it to *her* and *me*.
I met *her* and her husband at the concert.
He and his friend accompanied John and *me*.
Won't you come to the park with *us* boys?
We boys are going to the ball game.
She says *we* girls must come in at once.

In such a sentence as "She is as tall as *I*," if uncertain whether the "I" is correct, test it in this way: "She is as tall as *I* (am)." Similarly, "She is not so strong as *he* (is). (Notice that "so" is used instead of "as" in the negative "not so strong." "He is more energetic than *I* (am)." "She is more clever than *he* (is)."

Mistakes are often made in the use of the pronouns that add *self* and *selves* to the simple forms, as *myself, himself*. Now, there are just two ways in which these "self" pronouns may be correctly used. First, they may be added for emphasis, as in "The President *himself* was there." This sentence would be complete grammatically without "himself," but emphasis is given to the word "President" by adding it. Second, they may be used to refer to the subject of the sentence in such expressions as "I enjoyed *myself*," "He expresses *himself* clearly," "They have bought *themselves* a new car," "She considered *herself* fortunate." But—and this is the misuse so often occurring—they should not be used *in place* of the simple forms.

You and your friends are invited. (Not: Yourself and friends.)
He wrote to Mother and *me*. (Not: To Mother and myself.)
Helen and *I* are going abroad. (Not: Helen and myself.)

Now for another point: Shall we say, "It is *I*" or "It is *me*"? Some of the modern authorities insist that "usage sanctions" the latter form, but if so, why not accept all the other incorrect forms that current usage has made all too common? If the usage of the majority of the best speakers and writers be adopted as a standard, "It is I," "It is he" will probably prevail. And there is a logical reason for the "I" and "he." Although the point cannot be explained thoroughly without adventuring further into the domain of grammar than would be profitable here, a rough analysis may be made as follows: In "It is I" the "it" and "I" clearly refer to the same person, the "is" acting as a sign of equality between them. It is not reasonable then—since "it" is the subject—to use for its equivalent the subject form "I" instead of "me"? By repeating such sentences as the following the correct use may easily be acquired:

That is *she* over there.
It was *he* who called.
It is *they* who are the donors.
May I speak with Mr. Roberts? This is *he*.
It is *we* who are at fault.

The indefinite use of "they" should be avoided. Say "Boxes are made in that factory" instead of "*They* make boxes in that factory," and "In France there is little or no unemployment" instead of "In France *they* have little or no unemployment." And sometimes "it" is used incorrectly to refer to an *idea* expressed in a preceding statement instead of to a *definite word*, as in "He is striving earnestly to succeed; I hope he may attain it." This sentence might be recast to read, "He is striving earnestly to succeed; I hope he may attain his object."

Just a word about one other point on which we should be alert; that is, the use of the singular of the pronoun instead of the plural in such expressions as the following:

Each of them gave *his* name. (Not "their" for the reference is to "each," which is singular.)
Each child was allowed to choose a toy for *himself*.
Every woman present expressed *her* approval of the appointment.
Either Mary or Katherine will bring *her* copy of the poems.
Anyone who desires the information may receive it if *he* will leave his name and address.

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Books for Teacher and Child

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

VIII—Poetry

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDED that a teacher loves poetry and has read widely (and can hear unmoved his best efforts turned to base account by young opportunists), he should have no difficulty in setting his class adventuring into every anthology they can lay hands upon. He may as well face the fact from the beginning that many strange dishes will be served in his sight. After an impassioned rendering of some speech or dramatization he must needs be prepared, following his next outpouring of the vials of righteous indignation upon the devoted heads of his class, to hear some irrepressible wag murmur,

You sticks, you stones, you worse than senseless things.

and when he dispatches a small boy upon an errand, to hear young hopeful warble as he goes,

Take my drum to England,
Hang it by the shore.

Despise not hilarious beginnings!

It is a fallacy to suppose that the babies of the kindergarten can savor only the jingle and the nursery rhyme. Those of course start them off upon an elementary consciousness of rhythm, but when once that is achieved there is no reason to withhold the highest we know, providing that it fits in with the child's experience. Shakespeare's "Come unto yellow sands," and "I know a bank," enchant babies. One four-year-old sang two first lines of the first named over and over to himself, beckoning and coaxing; and five or six children a year or two older demanded many repetitions of the line, "Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in," and hugged their own arms for joy of the gleaming snake-skin cast for a fairy's covering. (They knew the harmless grass snake of their district and had been taught to rejoice in his shimmering hues as the sun transfigured his apparently dreary appearance.) A formal "poetry lesson" is never given here, it is supposed. Indeed, each hour brings in its own opportunities for the speaking of some lovely line that the child makes his own straightway. Any other child within earshot who is interested will come up to listen, or seize the words without appreciable intent, while, as for those who take no notice, the time is obviously not ripe, and the mere calling of a score of children to attention will not create it.

Everyday Wonder

The ordinary events of the day, the change of weather and season, will provide naturally enough for such delights as the first verse of Blake's "Laughing Song," for trifles from Longfellow, and Wordsworth, Rossetti, the modern poets. Francis Thompson's "To a Snowflake" was read without comment to a small group one wintry morning, and one little boy, days afterward, watching the soft flakes drift against the pane, quoted, "Filigree petal, shapen so surely." Even a single line, sincerely said, is invaluable. Do not fear that children will grow apt with "tags," so long as you yourself are genuinely caught up of beauty and wonder.

All the way along, the teacher will provide endless opportunities for rich fun in his presentation of poetry (and prose too, for that matter). For the teacher of tinies there are too many editions of nursery rhymes, which also include less familiar gems, to make it necessary to specify. Some material in Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" delight the young voyaggr into the realm of poetry. "The Lamplighter," "My Shadow," "My Bed Is a Boat," will be called for many times, the delicious whimsical touch setting the children smiling without their knowing exactly why.

A little later, Edward Lear's "The Owl and the Pussy Cat" will be received with acclamation, and so will his "Pobble Who Has No Toes." Rand's "Stalky Jack," and "Shut the Door," are favorites, and so is Scott Gatty's "Three Little Pigs." "The Wreck of the Steam Ship 'Puffin,'" by F. Anstey, "The Wind in a Frolic," William Hewitt, and George Macdonald's "The Wind and the Moon," are always welcomed. Cowper's "John Gilpin," of course, needs no introduction. All these may be found in "The Golden Book of Children's Verse," and some of them in each of many other collections.

Hilaire Belloc's two books, "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts," and "More Beasts for Worse Children," probably charm youngsters over 12 more than those under. The boy of 13 or 14, gently sniggering over such a verse as that which closes the description of the Yak, for instance, undoubtedly feels Belloc's elbow in his ribs to an extent unappreciable to a younger child. One such gem, quoted occasionally as a savory, after work which has demanded a good deal of concentration, or on a day when bad weather and fidgets threaten irritability, wakes immediate applause; but in the main the child will prefer to giggle over the books (and the illustrations) by himself, or with his own boon companion.

Herrick's "Queen Mab," "Puck and the Fairy," from Shakespeare's "Midsummer-Night's Dream," (beginning "Either I mistake your shape and making quite,") and, with an older class, the racket of fun incident to the artisan's rehearsal of their play, never fail of their appeal, probably because they reassure boys and girls, too apt to place Shakespeare with Milton as poets to be "studied," and Herrick with Wordsworth, perhaps, whose poems on the out-of-doors may legitimately be demanded side by side with nature study and field work.

Laughter in poetry is often the teacher's greatest difficulty, but this should give him a start off, at any rate.

Anthologies

Given his own joy in reading, and intelligent observation of his children's taste, there are few snags in the presentation of poetry in the junior and upper school. A few of the many delightful anthologies in which every child and adult can find some field for browsing, are:

Anthology of English Verse.
Drinkwater's Way of Poetry.
Modern Verse.
Poems of Today.
Little Book of Modern Verse.
A Treasury of Verse (in four parts).
Home Book of Verse.
Anthology of Modern Verse.
Boys' Book of Verse.
The Daffodil Poetry Book.
Girls' Book of Verse.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury.
A Seventeenth Century Anthology.
Sisam's Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose.

The Oxford Book of Verse, placed in the school library, will usually be conspicuous by its absence. Educational departments of well-known publishers get out collections (selected for children) of Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Longfellow and others.

Oliphant Smeaton's "Ballads, Ancient and Modern," will do a great deal toward interesting boys in poetry, those young barbarians who, at first at any rate, would fain turn down all verse that does not "tell a story." The approach, for them, will be through Longfellow, Scott and Macaulay. Certain of Shakespeare's plays will of course be studied from the text and it cannot be too emphatically urged that, by hook or by crook, the plays should be seen. They were written to be acted, not read; therefore, go to see them. Naturally one will avoid "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello" and similar unsuitabilities for children's fare. At the same time, no undue dismay need be felt when "Macbeth" is insisted upon by a group of lively boys, or "Hamlet" is set for examination work. Children have their own impregnable defenses against cruelty and horror. Much that we have worried over on their account, passes them by as a thunder cloud passes, leaving no stain. The tragedy of Macbeth, for instance, is on so stupendous a scale that it never strikes them as being real.

Everything else being equal, we shall take first such plays as "Merchant of Venice," "Midsummer-Night's Dream," "Twelfth Night," and perhaps "The Tempest."

The teacher will enjoy Stopford Brooke's lectures, "Ten Plays of Shakespeare," and "Ten More Plays," and were also advised to see or read "Everyman: a morality play." It is at this time, too, that a class is most likely to appreciate Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" as illustrating the Elizabethan Age of discovery and development and "spacious days."

The teacher will read much more widely—in George Herbert, Herrick, Marvell, Milton, Byron, Meredith, for brief example, and Dr. Johnson, it is hoped. There is a grandeur and sincerity here that none can afford to miss. Dr. Johnson's friendship is worth the cultivating.

Every library, every bookshop, will offer the inquirer abundant material. None need go starved of poetry, or unacquainted with poets, past and present, who will look around.

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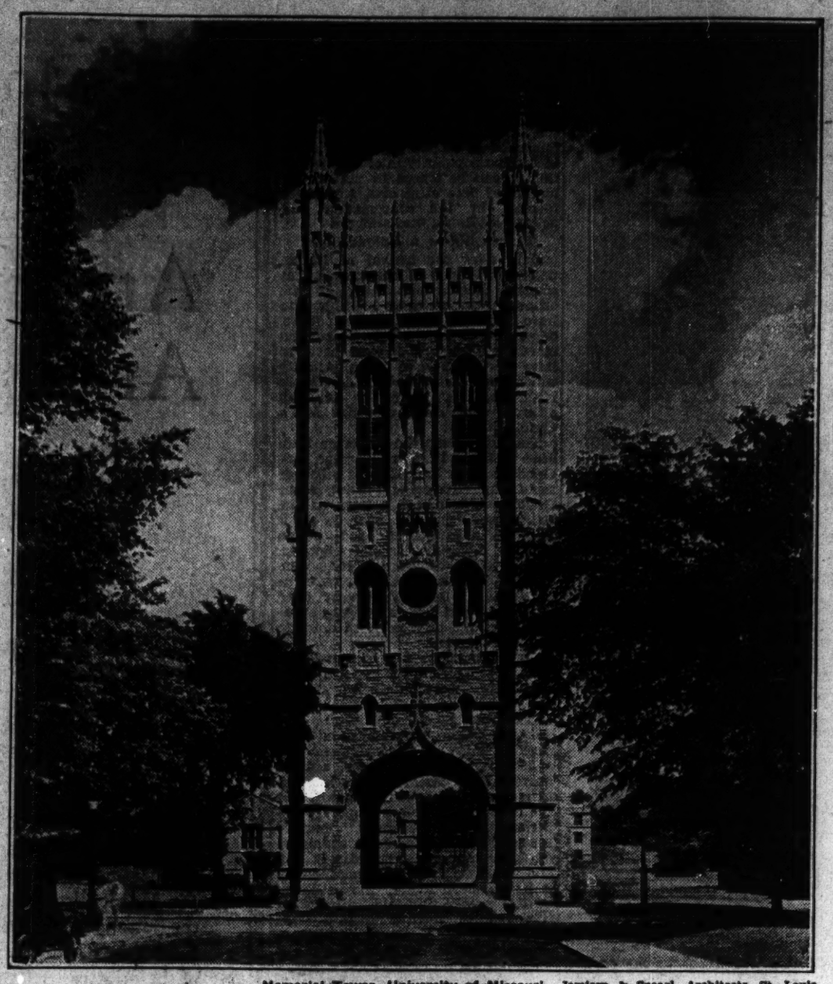

Memorial Tower, University of Missouri. Jamsen & Spearl, Architects, St. Louis

New Memorial at Missouri to Be Student Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Columbia, Mo.

Work on the Memorial Union Building at the University of Missouri, begun in 1919 as part of a $1,000,000 building project in memory of students who did not return from the World War, has been resumed with the beginning of construction of a wing on the already completed Memorial Tower. Funds for the building have been contributed by Missouri students, alumni and friends of the university.

Tentative plans for the two wings indicate a building that is still unusual among college unions. Alumni and student offices, general lounges for men and women, offices of the student employment bureau, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. headquarters, student council headquarters, meeting rooms for student and faculty organizations, study rooms, women's student government association offices, an auditorium, a stage, ballroom, banquet hall and small banquet rooms will all be included in the wings of the building.

The tower is looked upon as one of the most beautiful examples of Gothic architecture in America. Installation of a clock and chimes in the tower, together with the Memorial Stadium, already erected, will bring the total building project cost to the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Architect's Drawing of the University of Missouri Memorial Tower, Showing How the Wings Are to Look When Added to the Tower, Which is Already Completed.

Summer School of Chamber Music

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

THE second season of the Summer School of Chamber Music in England has now been held, and whereas last year's meeting, though a fine success, was looked on as an experiment, the present year shows that it has passed the experimental stage and is now firmly established as an annual event of importance in the musical world.

On the first occasion the venue was the ancient University town of Cambridge. This year, owing to increasing numbers, a new location had to be sought as Cambridge could not provide adequate and suitable accommodation, the requirement being complicated by the need for a large number of music practice rooms in addition to the usual living accommodation.

Fairfax Jones, the indefatigable secretary of the British Association of Competition Musical Festivals, under whose auspices these schools are held, found another university town, that of Bangor in north Wales, where in the Normal College the school was most happily and comfortably housed.

The procedure was similar to that of last year. The students, about 150 in number, were divided into quartets, each quartet being allotted a practice room. Here each morning they practiced and were visited periodically by one of the staff of coaches.

The afternoons were mostly given to recreation—boating, bathing, tennis, or trips to Snowden and other beauty spots in the neighborhood.

Between tea and dinner time there was more playing of trios, quartets, and quintets, but without supervision from the coaches.

Finally, after dinner, the day ended with the most delightful concerts given by the coaching staff.

When it is realized that the staff included such talented artists as Miss Isolde Menges, Pierre Tas, Alfred de Reguiere, Harold Craxton, and Ivor James, the popular and talented principal of the school, it is easy to estimate the standard of musical excellence for which these concerts were remarkable.

One welcome result of these concerts is the formation of a new permanent string quartet. A new feature of the summer school was the addition of an orchestral section.

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Display of Art in Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THERE are few more wholesome indications of public progress than the efforts to increase the attractiveness of the public schools of the United States by filling them with good works of art. This work has been prosecuted in different ways in various towns and cities. No more important work in introducing art into the general life of Americans has been undertaken, for it means bringing it directly before the children, many of whom are without artistic influences in their homes.

Early in 1896 the Public School Art League and Art Students' Association and Educational Workers of Boston began to agitate the necessity of artistic decoration for schoolhouses. One of the rooms in the boys' grammar school was devoted to one kind of art, and each of the other to a particular kind. This has lead to some very good things.

Every community which attempts to accomplish anything in the way of art education in the schools must realize that comparatively few people know the difference between the true and false in art. It is imperative that nothing should be hung on the wall of a public school without having been subjected to the best art judgment of the community in which the school is situated. The confusion of the art objects in the houses of even refined people demonstrates how superficial our art education is. It is better to have bare walls in a school room than poor pictures, and there can be no more disastrous form of education than a collection of pictures having no relation to one another, and no influence in the education of taste.

The good that can be done, however, must not blind us to the fact that we are dealing with elementary materials. The untrained thought can hardly appreciate a picture whose theme and art are unfamiliar.

In a sense all subjects are suitable for school-room decoration, but that it is well to have limitations is shown in a memorandum sent out with a list of photographs suggested for use in the schools by the regent of the State of New York. It is pointed out that religious expression is to be guardedly used, because of the likelihood of offense to persons of a different way of thinking; that the nude in art is to be avoided, because, again, of the objections of some persons in this respect, and that subjects tending to dignify or to ridicule particular doctrines are to be avoided. "If this is carried out, it will be readily seen that the elimination of religious legends make it hard to choose pictures and the prohibition of the nude bars almost any chance of showing sculpture rightly."

Patriotic, historical and scenic pictures, prints, sculpture and plaster casts are certainly admissible. Questions can be asked about these pictures which the teacher will feel called upon to explain.

Portraits of authors form another important class. In selecting photographs, not only the original merit of the painting, but also the fitness of the photograph must be considered. The photographs must be attractive and impressive.

One finds everywhere today the keen desire for the beautiful. Schools were once devoid of beauty. Later, costly and sanitary but cheerless buildings were erected. While pictures may help to embody higher ideas we should go further and erect attractive schoolhouses. The entrance should be made inviting and, within, ceiling, floors and walls should be treated to make a perfect whole. In this way, a first source of beauty would be found in the building itself and the photographs, casts and other decorative features would have a suitable and appropriate setting.

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THE HOME FORUM

In Dürer's Nuremberg

NUREMBERG is waking from the deep sleep of night. The steep slopes of the tall towers, the mounting spires, dormers, and countless odd-shaped gables are slowly gilded and encarnadined with the rising light of the sun; rosy lights slipping downward from the tallest spire to the gables that peep over the town's walls.

A bugle blares into a crescendo of silver notes, then stops. The watch has clanked off, their swords and the lances of the Lanzknechts a metallic refrain on their march. Smoke from countless hearth fires trails skyward; church bells ring, and on the cobbled streets are workmen going to their labors. The sun dials show seven; seven in the morning—1493.

A woman in green brocade swings open the high gabled window which is faced with horn, not glass, and waves a farewell to the broad-shouldered man in gray on the street below. Green jewels are clasped in her ears and lace droops from her high white cap; the wife of a master goldworker. She smiles and he waves to her in return as he makes his way to the shop where his apprentices are already working on their less creditable jobs. The insignia of the goldworkers' guild is sewn to his gray surcoat that is slashed with purple. Under it is a woolen shirt of the same color. His gray cap hangs over one side of his head; soft brown leather shoes end broadly, and mount halfway up his sturdy legs. About his waist is a heavy leather belt inlaid with gold garniture and from it swings a pouch and a poniard.

Doors open and shut. Children's shrill farewells to departing workmen are heard; gruff, laughing and admonitory voices answer. There goes Pete Hele, who invented the "Nuremberg egg," the first watch. Down the steep streets of the town, a mile away, goes Herr Hanns Bullmann, portly and intelligent-faced, clad in somber black cloak, who "made clocks with men and women's figures which beat time on lutes," and whose true astronomical clock is a work of art. Paper makers and pressmen from the printing houses—twenty-four presses giving work to over a hundred workmen. Begun by Antonius Koburger and printing Bibles, psalters, chronicles, satires, rhyming histories, the presses grind out books for the whole of Europe, and to Amsterdam, Paris, Prague, Moscow, Venice, the books go. The artificers, glass painters, silversmiths, leather workers, seal engravers, bell founders, organ makers, potters and wood carvers begin their trade work early in the day, but even earlier are the unpaid apprentices. These youngsters, long hair dangling over their work, are grinding colors for the artists, preparing glass and oils for the glass painters, and in the metal workers' shops are firing the coals for the crucibles and preparing the patterns for the pouring later in the day.

The streets are full of workmen. No hurry of machinery; merely the hurry to make superior things with an individuality of their own, with an acknowledgable pride in the perfection of the work. Each workman plans out his product, then labors to execute it, realizing Ruskin's ideal, of "thought made healthy by labor and labor happy by thought." Further, governed zealously by a town council or "Rath," their work must come up to a high standard, or the guild evicts them.

Now to the market place go the women. In the town's center are the piled vegetables, hung fruits, baked loaves, fish and meats, spices, pastry, flowers; the trinkets that delight feminine hearts displayed by olive-skinned Italian merchants, Greek hawkers lisping their broken German, and Jewish peddlers with full sacks and dull black clothing.

A train of carts, huge two-wheeled ones, led by a "Fuhrmann" in blue gray, his long coat flapping and his whip snapping, as he strides rapidly across the wide market place, rolls by. Wagon after loaded wagon rolls by awkwardly, stalwart horses, in their traces. Two men-at-arms, lances at rest, ride by the leader of one. A half dozen burly, mustached guardsmen, in shining coats of mail, helmet visors lifted, joke at the rear. Their leather harness creaks and their swords and accouterments jingle, and the purchasing women look up at a merchant train from Venice, loaded with leather, spices and silks, brocades and velvets in capacious carts.

Bastions holding up the stone walls of the inner fortifications are reflected in the still green waters of the moat. A tousle-headed boy fishes in the moat, half-expecting a tug at his long woolen string. Moss on the gray stones is a pleasant touch of color. Red gabled windows leap up and the summit of Nuremberg is crowned by its old gray castle.

A wandering musician pauses to admire a flower on a house ledge, is fascinated by the flames and odors of cooking from the fire he sees through an open doorway. He hums while watching two tiny flaxen-haired girls playing with wooden dolls, painted in oils by their artist father.

In the fading day a young man about twenty-two steps from a stone house. Its second story has great wooden beams; its interior is dark and quiet. The young man, in a purple cap with tassels, blue-gray cloak with yellow strings, and an embroidered shirt open at the neck, with its sleeves tied with peach-colored ribbons, is bearded, and his hair falls to his shoulders. It is the young Albrecht Dürer, the later-to-be woodcutter and engraver, on his way to see his friend, Willibald Pirkheimer. Soon he is to be accepted into the guild of the town's painters, an honor to share with the celebrated Adam Kraft, Peter Vischer, Sebastian Lindenast, worker in beaten copper, and Veit Stoss, carver of religious figures. But he is influenced by the great artist of Colmar, Martin Schongauer, while later he will sway to Michel Wohlgemuth. His "wanderjahre" in Italy is complete and he has brought the rich color from Italy to mingle with his Gotho-Germanic line and intense philosophic ideals. He will paint that fine old man of the Nuremberg "Rath," Hieronymous Holzschuher, and four centuries later people will marvel at it.

Albrecht's face is a sensitive one. Through his fair beard may be traced the jaw lines of fine perceptions; in his eyes a sincerity that his century cannot eradicate.

"Herr Dürer," a breathless lad in belted red leather jerkin stops and doffs his scarlet cap, "father says he has brought you some majolica work from Italy. He came in with Offenbach's train yesterday."

"Danke, sehr, here are two pfennige for your kindness."

The lad bows and bounds away. Albrecht turns and grins.

"My Stephen! what brings you here?"

"I go on an errand for my father. The old Herr Baumgaertner must have things done. I just saw Andreas Kuenhofer on his way to St. Sebalus.

Dusk is approaching and the friends disappear through the winding narrow streets. Meanwhile through the windows of horn set in tiny panes, leaping firelight, flickering candlelight from thick waxen tapers set in wooden and silver candlesticks or on wrought iron spikes with surrounding iron decoration, can be seen. Dusk falls and the church bells ring out a solemn melody. On the outer walls of Nuremberg, the watch patrols, and the gates close, huge beams and iron hinges squeaking to silence as night comes down, and a sprinkle of silver is dashed profusely over the quaint gables of the walled town.

W. J. A.

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American Painters at the Carnegie Exhibition

Greater freedom of thought and execution mark the trend of American painting as shown in the Twenty-Ninth International Exhibition at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The difference, mental and emotional, between the art of the turning century and that of today could not be better demonstrated than in the figure studies by Thomas W. Dewing, so dim, so shadowy, and the vivid crudity of "Interior," by Alexander Brook, winner of the second prize of one thousand dollars, and the Albert C. Lehman Prize of two thousand dollars.

Gone are the lovely ladies with their sweeping robes. The modern interior reveals the rough wood of a table, the impression of a sleeping cat, and any odds and ends of crude furnishings or materials that may add to the colors and compositional design; for design rather than feeling for subject matter has become a motivating force in the contemporary world of art.

The American section is especially interesting in its catholicity. Although the majority of the paintings are obviously of modern trend, there are those also that link the present to the past, and that lead through the exquisite still-life compositions and the "Gethsemane" by Emil Carlsen to the vigorous outdoors of Redfield, and on to that group of Americans who came under the influence of French Impressionists and of those who came after.

In this group one may find Frederick C. Frieseke, Adolphe Borie, the stronger work of John Sloan, boldly American, and the Renoiresque beach scene and landscape by William J. Glackens. Sloan, having absorbed what France had to give, is now producing in the American manner from the American scene.

In point of time development the art of George Luks coincides with that of the same group of painters. It, too, has gained much from French contacts, yet one is not conscious of its foreign apprenticeship. As his portrait of "Ann Pratt" is frankly, good-humoredly American, a revealing document in paint of ourselves as the artist sees us, so also is his "Mrs. Gamley" inseparable from the rugged pioneer life that has hewn America.

Luks is not searching for lovely ladies. In fact, his ladies are seldom lovely, but they possess character. They are vivid, whether they be of peasant type or of the cultured few, but Luks inclines more toward the rugged in character. His "Mrs. Gamley" is, in its paint-hewn quality, monumental, although it deals with simple and homely subject matter. An old woman stands with a white rooster in her arms against the background of her kitchen. Although the human element is present, there is in the canvas the same rugged crudity of pioneering that one senses behind the pattern in Brook's "Interior," yet the effect is produced not by obvious pattern, but by subtle inference. Every stroke counts. Every painted mass takes its place within the canvas limits, and also within the perspective of the interior. The freshness of impression is gained through complete knowledge and masterly handling, rather than through the more bald crudity of many a vigorous young modern.

Entirely opposite in technique are the character studies by Charles W. Hawthorne, painted more flatly and more smoothly, yet also achieving a depth of character portrayal as in "Bertha Davis" and "Tom Powe."

Many of the canvases by the younger painters impress one as compositions vividly and quickly blocked in, surprisingly deft in their spontaneous grasp of composition, seldom abstract. They are well painted, yet there is about them a lack of depth. It is not that one desires a story-telling picture, but that the great emphasis upon pattern per se has somehow severed in art its age-old union of profound emotion and masterly technique.

Perhaps too many of the contemporary canvases are swiftly painted. An impression comes in a flash; but conviction is lasting. There are a few paintings here that carry that sense of conviction, but far more that merely give a fleeting impression.

An artist who works long over a single composition, yet who produces a canvas that is entirely unlabored, is Leon Kroll. Every inch of space is interestingly filled, yet the composition is never crowded. The Kroll canvases do not give themselves at a glance. They are painted with the subtlety that demands sustained attention, and that rewards analysis, and that achieves a fine unity of effect.

The same sense of space intelligently filled, and of pigments that control yet reveal the artist's individual reactions, may be found in Bernard Kariol's "Fishing Village," a conception that flows adroitly through subtly modulated color tones.

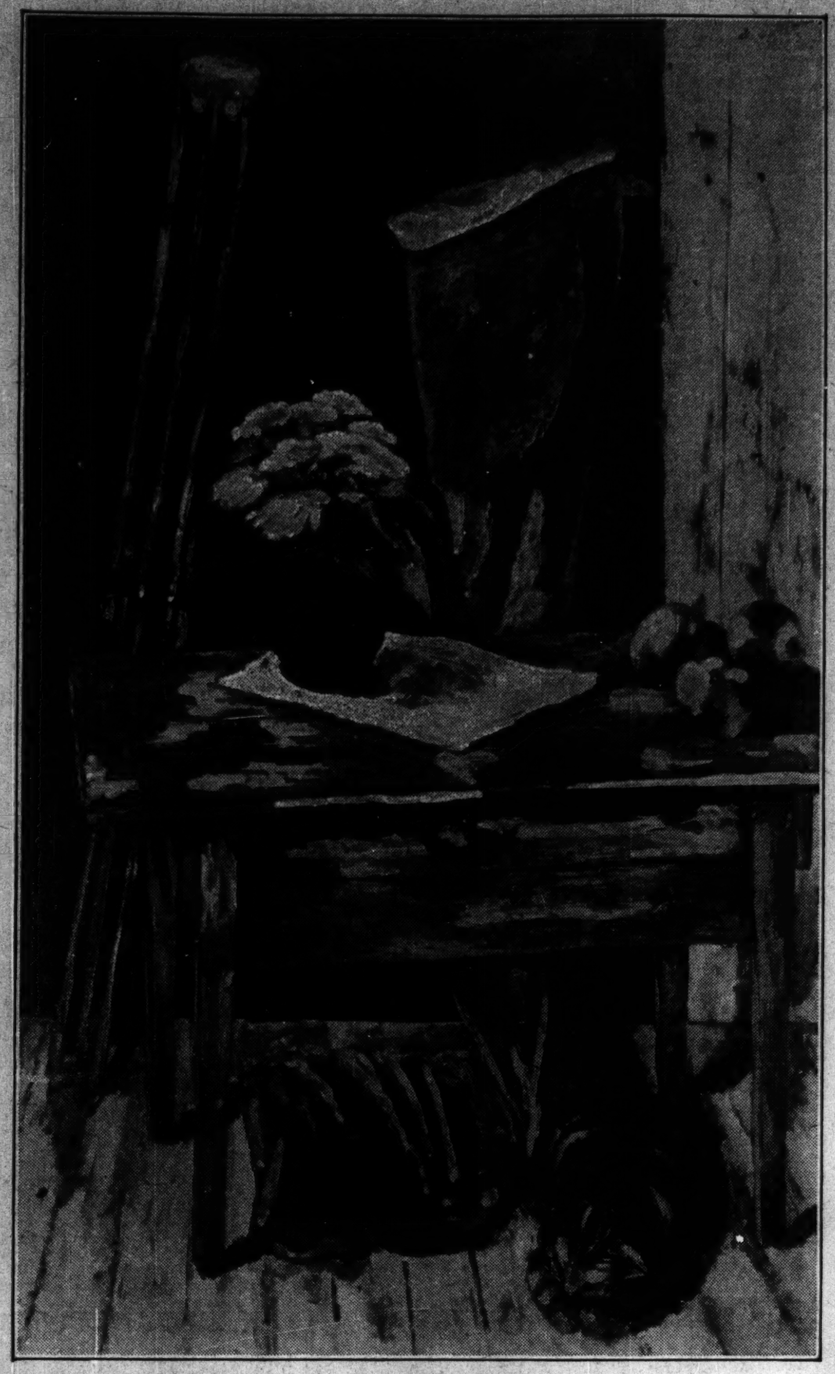
Vigorous painting may be found also in the canvases by Henry Lee McFee, Maurice Sterne and Niles Spencer, all honor men in this year's International. Spencer, in particular, is an exponent of the contemporary trend toward extreme simplification, a by-product, possibly, of the machine age when structures are built like boxes for utilitarian purpose. "In the Town" is a very bald statement of fact. The various block-line buildings produce the necessary pattern with their angles, their gables, their window accents.

Neither Rockwell Kent nor John Carroll contributes anything to the International that has not been said by them in the past. The Eugene Speicher canvases are always interesting, but do not achieve any new height in the present selection. The group by Charles E. Burchfield is far below his general average.

Edward Hopper, on the other hand, reveals himself as a particularly vivid American art personality, from "Night Windows" to the view of late nineteenth century red brick house tops rearing themselves diagonally over Williamsburg Bridge.

Of the younger men, one returns to the strikingly individual "Heavy Is the Oar to Him Who is Tired, Heavy the Coat, Heavy the Sea," by Malvin Marr Albright, the study of a gnarled fisherman in oilskins, painted in a hard, gnarled technique that is Albright's very own, and that derives not at all from the work of any other painter, either European or American.

The tolerance of many different types of technique also distinguishes the International. Any work of serious intent would seem to find opportunity to make itself felt. Thus one may view "Across the Strip" by the Pittsburgh artist, who is also a house painter, John Kane, or he may enjoy the imaginative land fantasias of Georgina Klitgaard, the thoroughly modern men and women of Guy Pene du Bois, the western impressions of Ernest L. Blumenschein, Ross Moffett's individualistic and imaginative compositions, Ernest Lawson's paint-welded landscapes, the drab Americana of Glenn O. Coleman, Dasburg's compositions from the Southwest, Leopold Seyffert's facile portraits, or Malcolm Parcell's clear and startling realism.



"Interior." From an Oil Painting by Alexander Brook

When He Returns

Let there be song when he returns,
The sun upon his hands
And in his eyes new visionings
Of distant lands.

He shall be a little taller
Than in the time before,
We shall see by measuring
Upon the door.

Let there be laughter all around,
And if the day be cold,
The kettle bubbling on the fire
Just as of old—

Let there be laughter then and song.
We shall not have him know
How dull the hours crept along
On feet so slow.

We shall listen to his tales on the floor,
Everything shall be the same as before;
Only one thing different there shall be—
No one then can keep him from the sea.

Let there be song when he returns,
The sun upon his hands,
Let there be song when he comes home
From distant lands.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

The Skylark

"Sing!" cried the skylark, "Sing!
Summer has warmed my brown, tumultuous wing,
And taught my tremulous throat
To voice afresh last year's remembered note.
Joy is in everything!"

"Soar!" cried the skylark, "Soar!
From shielding field more precious than before.
Up! for the day's begun,
Startled from night by the great genial sun.
Sing! and in singing, soar!"

DOROTHY THODY.

At the Summit

Eternal winter sat perched upon peaks confronting us, whose mantle of purity had never been defiled by the foot of man. Eternal summer reigned in the narrow valleys at our feet, variegated like patchwork with the different shades of crops raised in their little terraced fields in rotation by the frugal peasantry, whose small mud houses formed mere dots up the mountain sides.

Far behind stretched the immense plain of upper Bengal which we had so wearily traversed, overhung with murkiness that was suggestive of a hot sun and ground radiating a fierce heat. About us played the cool breezes wafted from the snows, singing after each other in and out of the fir tree tops when they would go to swell the grand chorus that came floating up at intervals from over the low lying ranges and out of valleys thousands of feet below us—a chorus formed by the combined hallelujahs of a multitude of silvery streams in their farewell descent from the "abodes of the blest."
—HENRY BALLANTINE, in "On India's Frontier."

Sincerità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

BUON successo in qualsiasi specie di impresa che richiede l'attività della mente umana sembra essere lo scopo del più. Gli uomini si sforzano intensamente di raggiungere il successo e fanno molti sacrifizi per esso. Vari sistemi di pedagogia e di istruzione hanno lo scopo di mostrare ad individui in ogni lavoro, nella casa, negli affari, o nelle professioni, come raggiungere il successo; eppure la cattiva riuscita sembra essere un fattore importante negli affari umani.

Si può considerare con invidia un altro individuo, dotato di talento speciale o di genio non comune, quasi che queste qualità dessero un vantaggio eccessivo al loro possessore. O si possono considerarle ostili al successo di coloro che non ne sono dotati. La fallacia di tali credenze è mostrata da una dichiarazione di Mrs. Eddy nel suo "Message to The Mother Church for 1900" (pag. 9), dove dice: "La sincerità ha più successo che non il genio od il talento". Inoltre, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pag. 203), essa scrive: "Una sincerità profonda ha il successo assicurato, poichè Iddio se ne occupa".

È dunque ovvio che il successo genuino è alla portata di tutti, poichè la sincerità è una qualità del pensiero che tutti possono raggiungere, tanto ricchi che poveri, dotti ed ignoranti. Dall'inizio, ogni grande riforma, incluso il movimento antialcoolico, è stata appoggiata da uomini e donne di spiccata sincerità ed integrità di proposito. La sincerità essendo inerente ai piccoli fanciulli, essa sembrerebbe essere uno degli attributi necessari per ottenere l'accesso al regno dei cieli.

La sincerità non conosce compromessi col male o colla malvagità di pensiero, di parola o di azione; non può trafficare con impresa di carattere dubbio o con scopi illegali. Se una persona sincera si trova ad essere coinvolta senza saperlo in un'attività perversa o in un progetto disonesto, per quanto plausibili ne siano le pretensioni, sarà grata quando la cattiva riuscita viene ad aprirle gli occhi sul suo scarso senno nel sopportare un progetto di tal fatta, poichè si rende conto della verità dell'affermazione di Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 239): "Ben si comprenda che il successo nell'errore è sconfitta nella Verità."

La vita di Gesù è il perfetto modello nella sincerità. E la vita e la buona riuscita di Mary Baker Eddy offrono pure un buon esempio del successo raggiunto in tempi moderni e in condizioni moderne per mezzo dell'esercizio di una sincerità spiritualmente diretta.

Alla persona la cui vita è sembrata ripiena di insuccesso, fino a che lo scoramento l'ha spogliata di quasi ogni vestigio di lodevole ambizione, la Scienza Cristiana reca un messaggio di speranza e di incoraggiamento. Coll'aprire gli occhi al fatto che il vero essere dell'uomo è spirituale e perfetto, quale immagine e simiglianza del suo Padre-Madre Dio, Mente divina perfetta, si scopre e si dimostra la propria libertà spirituale, provando per falsa l'illusione mesmerica dell'insuccesso. La sincerità, essendo una qualità della Mente, si manifesta nell'azione intelligente quale è indicata nell'ammonimento di Paolo a Tito: "Recando te stesso in ogni cosa per esempio di buone opere; mostrando nella dottrina integrità incorrotta, gravità."

Colui che coltiva questa sincerità sta plasmando carattere su una solida base. La sua vita quotidiana è una vita di onestà, mansuetudine, gentilezza, fede, speranza, amore. Egli è retto, onorevole, obbediente al divino Principio, ed in attesa di bene. Egli è un rispettoso ed amorevole membro della sua famiglia, un cittadino leale, un buon vicino, ed un amico a tutta prova. Tale persona si arruolerà sempre dalla parte del progresso; sosterrà il diritto e la giustizia nella comunità; sarà dalla parte della legge e dell'ordine nel governo e di tutto ciò che è ottimo nella società. Il suo tenore di vita sarà limpido, sano, senza misteri; il suo consiglio sarà saggio e la sua opinione autorevole. Egli si renderà pregevole in ogni istituzione o movimento al quale dà il suo appoggio. Tale sincerità, che riflette la Mente divina, è stata magnificamente descritta dal Salmista così: "Beato l'uomo che non è camminato nel consiglio degli empi, e non si è fermato nella via de' peccatori, e non è seduto nella sedia degli schernitori. Anzi il cui diletto è nella Legge del Signore, e medita in essa giorno e notte. . . . E tutto quello ch'egli farà, prospererà".

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Forester's Song

Will you take a sprig of hornbeam?
Will you try a twig of pine?
Or a beam of dusky cedar
That the ivy dare not twine?
My larch is slim and winsome,
There is blossom on the sloe;
Timber tell you, tell you timber,
How the trees do grow!

There are thorns on yonder mountain,
An olive on the crag,
And I leave a knotted thicket
As a chamber for the stag;
Lovely oak and spangled sycamore,
The quince and mistletoe;
Willow will you, will you willow,
How the trees do grow!

—A. E. COPPARD, in *New Republic*.

Sincerity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUCCESSFUL achievement in any line of endeavor engaging the human mind seems to be the goal of most people. Men earnestly strive for success and make many sacrifices for it. Various systems of education and training are designed to show individuals in every walk of life, in home, business, or profession, how to succeed; yet failure seems to be a large factor in the affairs of men.

One may look with envy upon another individual, endowed with peculiar talent or unusual genius, as if these qualities gave undue advantage to their possessor. Or one may consider them inimical to the success of those not so endowed. The fallacy of these beliefs is shown by Mrs. Eddy's statement in her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 (p. 9), where she says, "Sincerity is more successful than genius or talent." Again, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 203), she writes, "A deep sincerity is sure of success, for God takes care of it."

It is obvious, then, that genuine success is within reach of all, for sincerity is a quality of thought that all may attain, both rich and poor, learned and unlearned. From its inception every great reform, including the temperance movement, has been sponsored by men and women distinguished for their sincerity and integrity of purpose. Sincerity being inherent in little children, it would seem to be one of the attributes requisite for gaining entrance to the kingdom of heaven.

Sincerity makes no compromise with evil or wrongdoing in thought, word, or deed; it can have no traffic with questionable enterprises or unlawful purposes. If a sincere person ignorantly becomes involved in a wrong activity or an unsound project, however plausible its claims, he is grateful when failure opens his eyes to his lack of wisdom in supporting such a scheme, for he is made to realize the truth of Mrs. Eddy's assertion in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 239), "Let it be understood that success in error is defeat in Truth."

Jesus' life is the perfect model in sincerity. And the life and achievement of Mary Baker Eddy also afford a striking example of the success attained in modern times and under modern conditions through the exercise of spiritually directed sincerity.

To the one whose whole life has seemed to be fraught with failure, until discouragement has stripped him of almost every vestige of right ambition, Christian Science comes with a message of hope and encouragement. Awakening to the fact that man's true being is spiritual and perfect, as the image and likeness of his Father-Mother God, perfect divine Mind, one discovers and demonstrates his spiritual freedom, thus disproving the mesmeric illusion of failure. Sincerity, being a quality of Mind, is manifest in intelligent action such as is indicated in Paul's admonition to Titus, "In all things shewing thyself a pattern of good works: in doctrine shewing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity."

The one who cultivates this sincerity is building character on a solid foundation. His daily life is one of honesty, gentleness, kindness, faith, hope, love. He is upright, honorable, obedient to divine Principle, and expectant of good. He is a dutiful and loving member of his family, a loyal citizen, a good neighbor, and a stanch friend. Such a one will always be enlisted on the side of progress; he will support right and justice in the community; he will stand for law and order in government, and for all that is best in society. His manner of living will be clean, wholesome, and aboveboard; his counsel will be wise, and his opinion will carry weight. He will be of worth in any institution or movement to which he lends his support. Such sincerity, reflecting divine Mind, has been beautifully described by the Psalmist as follows: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he meditate day and night. . . . And whatsoever he doeth shall prosper."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

An Out-of-Doors Man

Perhaps the weight and power of Webster's character were due as much to the hours he spent in the woods and fields and on the ocean, chatting with farmers or sailors . . . as to the hours he spent in his study. He was essentially an out-of-doors man, devoting a full third of the year to the pursuits or sports of a country gentleman; often, indeed, following out the trains of a logical argument while he was tramping along through muddy forests . . . or framing sonorous periods as his boat swayed up and down on the waves of the Atlantic. . . . Now, such communion with nature, both passive and active, gave to Webster's logic and eloquence an objective character. The breath of the pine-woods of New England, the exhilarating ocean breeze, in some mysterious way stole into his profoundest arguments addressed to the Senate or the Supreme Court, while his intimate knowledge of ordinary men in their ordinary occupations recommended what he said as conformable to the plain good sense of average mankind. "He is one of our folks," was the general judgment pronounced at thousands of New England village firesides when one of his great speeches in the Senate was read aloud to the assembled family; and they thoughtfully pondered on it the next day, when they were urging reluctant oxen through miry roads, or were ploughing their fields. — EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE, in "Recollections of Eminent Men."

South Sea Interlude

As the shadows fell and deepened into the brief rose twilight, Quenta sat in the silver sand and sang to the moon. The songs were not new, not even to Quenta. She had heard them since she could remember. One song she sang again and again.

Now are the silver waters
Carrying the red lotus buds
Far out to the ocean.—
Would that the silver waters
Carried me with them
On their gleaming bosom.

Over and over ran the song, till it seemed that the stars themselves must catch the rhythm.

"Now are the silver waters"—

Across the same silver waters Quenta could hear a boatload of the village young men as they lazily turned homeward, the steady plish-plash of their paddles mingled with the monotonous He-ee nuka-hwa, chanted in their high clear voices. The night was heavy with their song and the scent of the red-gold blossoms floating down from the flamboyant row of trees that grew close to the edge of the sand.

Quenta sang on; the moon was a silver chariot. Ah, but the night was good, and young, and how fine it was to feel the warm sand beneath you, now that the cool Kuka breeze was blowing in from the ocean.

There was a movement on the sand as Pae, Quenta's sister, nestled down beside her, interrupting her song—

"Why are you singing, Quenta? You always sing. Is it because you are always happy?"

Quenta wrinkled her brow. "I don't know," she said. "I suppose that's partly it. There are so many reasons. You know what, Pae? I should like to go to Havana."

Pae looked politely vague. "Havana? What is Havana?"

"Don't you know, Pae? Havana is a big city,—far across the water, it is. It must be a very grand place. They have big houses,—bigger than Kono's even. The ladies there ride in carriages and wear lacy dresses. And—and," her eyes brightened, "carry pink parasols! Josef told me all about it."

Pae tossed her black head. "Josef is one big talk," she observed, with the finality of her race.

But Quenta was not listening. Her eyes were starcast with childlike wonder; gazing longingly across the sparkling waves, she visioned a paradise!

"Now are the silver waters"—

she stopped suddenly.

"Oh, Pae! Think!" she said, softly. "Lacy dresses!"

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STOCKS HAVE RALLY AFTER EARLY DROP

Recovery Due in Part to Short Covering—Closing Firm

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market regained its balance at the close of the week today, after slipping and sliding for three successive days.

The list sagged one to five points or more in the first hour, but a rally set in during the last half hour, which canceled most of the day's losses, and carried several pivotal shares a little above yesterday's final levels. The closing tone was firm. Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Trading was sluggish, however, and the late rally appeared to be largely the result of short covering. It was notable, nevertheless, that the unremitting selling pressure of the preceding three days was lifted.

The support accorded pivotal shares among their low levels of the year, together with the slackening of selling, apparently discouraged the bear element.

U. S. Steel was well supported from the first, and rose to close with a gain of 1¾ points. American Can, American Telephone, Union Carbide and Eastman closed ½ to ¾ higher, after selling off two points or more. Such shares as Standard Oil of New Jersey, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric, Radio, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse Electric and Air Reduction gained 1 to 1½.

Shorts Cover

Coca Cola, a recent weak spot, rallied five points on short covering. Allied Chemical dropped four, then rallied 7½ from the bottom. Ingersoll Rand dropped nine and rallied six, American Water Works declined 4½, and recovered only two. Gillette was a weak feature, dropping five to a new low at 26, and recovering only a point.

The outstanding item of Corporate News, General Motors' September quarter earnings, appeared to be a little better than Wall Street had generally expected, for the stock firmed up at the start of trading, and closed up ½. Although net of only 53c a share failed to cover the quarterly dividend of 75c, the dividend requirements had been exceeded in the first half, and the company will only have to earn 15c a share in the current quarter to cover dividends for the entire year.

It was notable that several of the prominent shares met good support from the first. The motion picture stocks generally sold off a point or so, but rallied before the close. Most of the day's selling was in specialties and a few of the utilities.

The fact that the market failed as a whole to break into new low ground on the recent decline was generally regarded in speculative quarters as encouraging, although the trading had been rather too sluggish to give the recent resistance levels much of a test.

Today's quietness was not surprising, in view of the fact that there is only one more market session before election day. The market is apt to grow hesitant just before election.

The day's news included the estimate of next week's steel mill operations in the Youngstown area, indicating that operations will be cut from 54 to 52 per cent of capacity. Continued slackness in the steel industry for the remainder of the year would only be in keeping with seasonal trends.

The week-end business and trade reports brought further indications that retail trade was being well maintained, although some reports indicated a quieting down of wholesale buying.

Bonds Trend Upward

Bonds maintained an upward trend in a quiet half-day session today. Gains were generally small and the volume of trading slackened.

Legal rails and a few second-grade bonds registered fractional advances. Baltimore & Ohio 5s of 1995 were very firm. A few utility issues were firmer.

Stock-privilege issues were dull and irregular. Alleghany 5s of 1950, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s were soft. Improvement in German 7s and 5½s, reactionary yesterday, stood out in the foreign list where prices ruled steady to firm. United States Government issues, easily the feature of the week's trading, were virtually unchanged.

Unusual for Saturday was the offering of a piece of new financing. A $3,000,000 Chicago Lincoln Park Commissioners 4½ per cent bond issue was offered.

GRAIN VALUES MOVE INTO LOWER GROUND

CHICAGO (AP)—Fresh early downturns in grain values today followed reports that danger to wheat in Argentina was decreasing. Advices were at hand that with a fortnight of favorable weather in Argentina the damage from rust would be negligible. On today's setbacks in prices, oats reached a new bottom record for the season.

Starting unchanged to ⅝c off, wheat underwent an all-around decline, but afterward rallied. Corn opened unchanged to ⅛c down, then showed a general drop, and subsequently advanced.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, old 76⅜@⅞c, new 77c; March, old 80¾c, new 80¾c; May, old 82⅜@¾c, new 82⅝@¾c; July, 82⅜@83c. Corn, December, old 72⅞@73c, new 72⅞@73c; March, old 76¼@½c, new 76½@¾c; May, old 78⅛@⅝, new 78¾@79c; July, 80@¼c. Oats, December, old 34½@¾c; March, old 35⅛@36c; May, old 37@⅛, new 37@¾c.

DIVIDENDS

Spang, Chalfant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Ohio Seamless Tube Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 5.

Wagner Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Employees Group Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

National Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 30.

White Motor Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12.

Jaeger Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents placing the stock on $1.25 annual basis compared with $2.50 previously. The dividend is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 14.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 18 cents on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 15.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 1	Last Oct. 31
43¾	8¾		Abitibi	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
80¾	37		Abitibi pf	1300	51	50¾	51	50¾
37½	18¾	1.60	Adams Ex	700	21	20¾	20¾	20¾
3¾	1¾		Adv-Rumely	200	2	2	2	2
1¾	⅜		Ahumada	300	1	⅞	1	1
158¾	66¾	3†	Air Reduc	300	105¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
36	10	1¼	Airway El	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
2¼			Ajax Rub	1300	4	4	4	4
3¼	1		Alaska Jun	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
73	43½	1.80†	Allegh Ltd	2000	51	49¾	50¾	49¾
33¾	10½		Alleghany	4600	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
343	188½	6†	Allied Chem	1400	207½	205	205	205
31	20¾	3	Allis-Chal	1400	27½	25¾	25¾	25¾
3¼	⅞		Amerada	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
31½	16		Am Ag Ch	300	23½	23	23	23
109¾	3		Am Ag Ch pf	300	83½	82	82	82
81¾	21½		Am Ag Ch pf et	200	82	82	82	82
83			Am Ag Ch pf et	100	82	82	82	82
97¾	60	3	Am Bk Note	100	80	83¾	83¾	83¾
66	61	3	Am Bk Pf	100	62	62	62	62
59½	23½		Am Bosch	400	25	25	25	25
1108¾	8¾		Am Br Sov	1000	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾
158½	106¾	4½	Am Can	22100	114¾	111¾	113¾	111¾
150½	102¾	6	Am Car & F	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
82½	38	6	Am Chain	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
69¾	31¾	3†	Am Chicle	1400	40½	39¾	39¾	39¾
81¼	36½		Am Com Ale	400	38	38	38	38
13	9¼		Am Europ	100	11	11	11	11
109¾	39		Am & For	1900	39½	37¾	38¼	37¾
101¾	58		Am & For pf	300	83½	81	81	81
100¾	91		Am Hide pf	200	95	95	95	95
41¾	37½		Am Ice	1600	21½	33¼	33¼	33¼
58¾	33½		Am Int Corp	100	34	34	34	34
			Am La Fr	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
4		4	Am Loco	400	39½	39½	39½	39½
105	28¼		Am Mach & F	100	66	66	66	66¾
58¾	48½	3†	Am News	200	51	50	50	50
85	44	7	Am Nat G pf	100	61	59	59	61
118¾	58	10	Am Pwr & L	300	101¾	100½	101¾	101¾
107	80	8	Am P & L pf	300	97	96¼	96¼	96¼
89½	20	3	Am P&L pf ex	77000	30½	30	30	30½
39¾	20	1	Am Radiat	1400	30½	30½	30½	30½
37	3¼		Am Repng	1400	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
100½	34¾	2†	Am Roll Mill	100	38	38	38	38
67¾	33½	4	Am Saf Raz	3200	52	52	52	52
79½	31	4	Am Smelt	100	133	136	136	134½
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	1300	5	5	5	5
23½	3¾		Am Solvents	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20
53¾	29	1	Am Stl Fnd	100	37	37	37	37
119	66	7	Am Sugar pf	13700	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
274½	102¾	9†	Am Tel&T	18600	72	69½	70	73¼
124½	68¼	11†	Am Wat W	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
44¾	18½		Am Wool pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
	2½		Am Writ et	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
17¾	5¼		Am Zinc new	3800	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
51¾	30	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	46½	46½	46½	46½
37¾	14¾	1	Anden Cop	100	19½	18¾	19	19
29¾	17½	2	Arch Dan	100	20	20	20	20
83¾	60¾	7	Armour D pf	100	2	2	2	2
4¾	1¾		Arm Ill B	100	44	43	44	44
65	42	4	Arm Ill pf	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
48½	30	4	Asso Apparel	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
50½	20¾	3½	Asso Dry G	400	23	22	22	22
95¾	85	4	Asso Dry G pf	100	85	85	85	85
243¾	191	10	Atchison	5600	197	197	197	197
108¾	103¾	5	Atchison pf	1000	118	118	118	118
75½	118	10	Atl Coast L	100	100¾	100½	100½	100½
51¾	21½	1†	Atl Refin	100	62½	62½	62½	
90	74		Atlas Tack	300	18¾	18	18	18¾
60	16	1½	Auburn Auto	300	30			30
5	1		Austin Nichols	1300	87¾	85¾	86¾	86
90¾	80½	3†	Austin N pf	2100	16½	15¾	16¼	16¼
50½	16	3	Aviation	3400	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
23¾	12½		Baldwin	3600	22¼	21¾	22¼	22
38	19¾	1¾	Balt & O	3500	81¾	80	80	80¼
122¾	79¼	7	Bangor & A	100	60	60	60	
84½	58¼	3½	Barnsdall A	1500	15	15	15¾	15¾
34½	14¾	2†	Beatrice	100	78	78	78	78½
17¾	10¾	1	Beatrice pf	100	108	108	108	
109¼	101¼	7	Bendix	9900	17¾	16¾	17	17¾
57¾	16¾	2	Best & Co	400	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
56¼	31½	2	Beth Steel	19000	79¾	77	77¾	123¾
110¼	68¾	7	Beth Steel pf	400	122¾	122¾	122¾	
134	122	7	Blaw Knox	100	35½	35½	35½	
41½	23	1½	Bloom Gale pf	100	100¾	100½	100½	100½
104	99	7	Blumenthal pf	100	62½	62½	62½	
90	74	7	Bohn Alum	400	18¾	18	18	18¾
60	16	1½	Booth Fish	300	30			30
5	1		Borden	1300	67¾	65¾	66¾	66
90¾	60½	3†	Borg Warner	2100	16¾	15¾	16¾	16¾
80½	16	3	Briggs	3400	14¾	14¾	14¾	
25¾	12½		Brockway	1000	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
22¼	4		Bkyn Man T	1200	67	66¼	66¼	66¼
78¾	58¾	4	Bkyn Un G	400	108¾	106¾	108¾	108¾
178½	108¾	8	Bruns Term	400	67	66	66	66
31½	13	1	Bucyrus	600	28	27¼	27¼	27¾
43	25½	2½	Budd Wheel	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
14¾	4¾		Burns Br A	100	85½	85½	85½	87
110¾	84¾	6	Burns Br pf	100	97	97	97	
100	89¼	7	Burroughs	2000	25¼	24¾	25¼	25¼
51¾	25	1	Bush Term	100	26½	26½	26½	26½
48½	23¼	2½	Bush T deb	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	100
98	98	7	Bush Blg pf	100	113½	100	100	
118	108	7	Byers	3000	46¾	45¾	46¾	47
112¾	45½		Calif Pack	1500	53¼	51¾	51¾	51¾
77½	49¾	4	Campbell	100	38½	36½	36½	37
30	13	2	Can Dry	3500	46½	44	44	44¾
89½	33¼		Canada Dry	600	84	84	84	
33¾	8½		Can South	3000	42¾	42	42¾	42¾
76¾	44	6	Can Pac	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
34¼	19	1.60	Cannon Mills	700	11¾	11½	11½	
23¾	10		Capital Adm	4500	11½	10½	11	11
25¾	10½	6	Case Thresh	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
12	9		Celotex pf	800	35½	35¼	35½	35½
79¾	35½	3	Caterpillar	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
60	9	3	Celotex	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	24
50	10¾		Celanese Corp	100	24½	24	24	
30½	20¾	1½	Cen Aguirre	1200	31¼	30¾	31¼	31
65¾	30½	4	Cerro de P	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
15¾	8		Cer-Teed	3000	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
67¾	18½	4.50	Checker Cab	100	46¾	46	46	46½
82½	43	3	Ches Corp	1500	42	40¾	41¾	42¾
51¾	40	2.50	Ches & Ohio	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10¾	1½		Chi & Ala pf	1100	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
93	51		Chi Gt West	1000	24½	24½	24½	24
52¾	24		Chi Gt W pf	1400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
83	8¼		Chi M&StP	120	14¾	14	14	14¾
65¼	13½		Chi M&SP pf	100	120	120	120	119
140¾	110	7	Chi & NW pf	100	120	9¾	10	10
37	9		Chi Pneu	100	71	71	71	71
125½	70¾		Chi RI	1600	34	32	34	34
67¾	32	2.40	Childs	1400	16	15¾	16	16
43	15¾	3	Chrysler	100	4	4	4	4
13¼	3½		City Stores	1000	161¾	156¼	161¾	156¾
191¾	133¼	4	Coca Cola	900	51	50¼	50¼	51¾
24¾	19	2½	Col Palm	800	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
35¾	12		Collins&A	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½
103½	97	6	Col Psim pf	100	23¾	23	23¾	23¾
77	24¾	2	Colo F&I	5000	42¾	42	43¼	43¼
87	43¼	2†	Colum Gas	100	108¾	106¾	106¾	106
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	96	96	95½	95½
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	2500	88	87	87½	88¼
199	84¾	4	Col Carbon	1600	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
37¾	10½	¾	Col Graph	500	21¾	20¾	21¼	21¼
40¾	18¾	2	Com Cred	600	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
44¾	31½	3	Com Cred A	100	44	44	44	44
87	80		Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	
55	26	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	100	29½	28¾	28¾	28¾
102½	89	6½	Com I 6½%	100	101	101	101	101
38	17½		Com Sol	3500	10¾	10	10¾	10¾
30¼	9¼	.60	Commwlth So	100	99	99	99	99
104¾	98½	6	Commwlth So pf	100	33	33	33	34
57	33	2	Conde Nast	1000	8½	8	8½	8
19¾	2¾		Conoleum	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¾
17¾	12¼	2	Con Film	6500	15½	15	15½	15¾
136¾	92½	4	Con Gas	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
105½	99½	8	Con Gas pf	100	40	40	40	40½
62	31¼	4	Con Ry C pf	200	14¾	14¼	14½	14¾
62½	18½	1.20	Container A	500	21½	21	21	21
52½	18½		Cont Bak A	100	3	3	3	
7	2½		Cont Bak B	2000	40	40	40	40
47¾	31	2½	Cont Can	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
58½	18½		Cont Dis Fib	1800	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
77¾	44	2.40	Cont Ins	100	50	50	50	48¾
8¼	2¾		Cont Motors	1400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30½	10		Cont Oil	1400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
40¾	19¾	1	Cont Shares	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
111¾	74½		Corn Prod	100	72½	72½	72½	73¼
33	10		Cosy	100	31	31	31	31
35¾	9¼	1	Cream of Wh	100	11	11	11	11
22	7½		Crosley	1000	58	58½	58	58¼
93¾	58	5†	Crucible	300	2¾	2¼	2¼	2¾
7	1		Cuba Cane Prod	300	4	3¾	3¾	4
9	3½		Cub Am S	100	½	½	½	½
3	1½		Cub Dom S	100	41¼	41¼	41½	41
48	38¼	4	Cudahy	100	101¾	100¼	100¼	100¼
126¼	99	6	Curtis Pub	1200	4¼	3¾	4	4
14¾	3¾		Curtiss Wr	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
19¾	5½		Curtiss Wr A	100	6	5½	5½	5½
90½	05¼	3½†	Cutler	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
43¾	18		Davison	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
181	140¾	9	Del & Hud	100	147	145	147	147
80	35		Denv RG pf	100	35	35	35	35
254½	139	8	Diamond M	400	199½	198	199½	
216	198		Diamond M pf	400	198	198	198	204½
20¾	13¾	1.30	Dom Stores	3500	18	17¾	17¾	18
145¾	88	4†	Dupont	500	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
122	114¼	6	Dupont deb	40	23	23	23	
51¾	23	6	Durham H pf					
255¼	168¾	8†	East Kodak	4600	173¾	169¾	173¼	171¾
37¼	13½	3	Eaton Axle	400	14¾	14¼	14½	15
10¾	2¾		Ettington	100	5	5	5	
10½	2¼		Eltingon pf	100	41¾	41¼	41¾	
82	38	6½	Elec Auto Lt	2000	43	40¾	43	41¾
144¾	33	6	Elec Bond	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
94¾	34¼		Elec Pwr	6500	47½	45½	46¾	47¾
163¾	44	7	Elec P&L pf	400	103¾	103¼	103¾	106¾
60	9	3	Elec P&L pf	100	94	94	94	94
82	53		El Pr & St 6 pf	100	81	81	81	81
78¾	50	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	41	41	41	41
59¾	38	5	End Johns	100	90	90	90	90
107½	95	3	Engr P S 5 pf	400	98	98	98	98
63¾	35	3	Equit Bld	400	34	33¾	33¾	33
	30¼		Erie	500	33¾			
27¼	6¾		Fashion Pk	1800	8¼	8¼	8¼	7
80	19½		Fash Park pf	100	21	21	21	21
35½	13	3	Fed Screw W	100	33¾	32¾	32¾	32½
62	26	2.40	Fed Stpd & Pipe	400	19½	18½	19½	19¼
33¾	15¾		Firestone pf	100	57	57	57	57½
27¾	13¾	6	Firestone pf	100	63¾	63	63¾	63¾
61¾	40½	2¼	First Nat St	600	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
5¼	1		Fisk Rubber	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
8	3¾		Fisk Rub 1pf	300	54¼	54	54	54¼
104½	86¼	2	Foster & Wh	300	28	28	28¼	30¾
50	23¼		Fourth Nat Inv	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
38¾	4		Foundation	18600	36¾	34¾	36¾	36¼
57¾	18½	4	Fox A	1400	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
58¾	31¾	4†	Freeport Tx	500	33½	33¼	33½	
11¾	2¾		Gabriel A	300	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
10½	2¾		Gardner M	300	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
16½	8¾		Gen Am Inv	2400	8	8	8	8
111½	65½	4†	Gen Am Tr	900	107¾	105	107¾	105¾
71¾	28¼	4	Gen Asphalt	400	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾
11¾	3¾		Gen Cable	900	27¾	26¾	27¾	27¾
74¾	27		Gen Cable A	900	27¾	27	27¾	
106¾	58½	4	Gen Cable pf	37800	81½	80½	81½	81½
80¾	44¾	1.60	Gen Electric	3400	51½	50¾	51½	51½
18¾	5	.30	Gen Foods	1600	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
98¾	83¾	5	Gen G&E A	100	84	84	84	84
29¾	18	2†	Gen Mot pf	29700	98¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
47¾	31¾	3†	GenMotors	3	51	50¾	50¾	50¾
42¾	18	4	Gen Pub Srv	200	20	20	20	20
41½	22¾		Gen O Aq A	3800	31	30	31	31
61¾	14½		Gen Theatr	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
81¾	71¾	4†	GenRoyalty	700	78	78	78	78
102	76		GenReal pf ww	700	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
59¾	46¾	4†	Gen Refrac	1400	51¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
96¾	26	5†	Gillette	31200	31¾	29	29¾	31¾
106¾	26		Gimbel Bros	900	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
87¾	51½		Gimbel pf	100	87	87	87	87
1			Gobel (Adolf)	1400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
47¾	31	2½	Gold Dust	1400	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
58½	101	5	Gold & Stock	1000	52¾	52¾	52¾	41¾
98¾	35½	5	Goodrich	1400	60¾	60¾	60¾	
103¼	78¼	7	Goodrich 1 pf	100	90	90	90	90
15¾	4¾		Gould Cp A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19¾	4		Graham-P	1600	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
39¾	12¾	2	Granby	300	14	13¾	14	14¼
30¾	10		GrandUnion	100	13	13	13	13
44	34¼		Grand Un pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41
			Great (WTW)	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
			Grt Nor pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44¾
			Grt Nor Ore	1200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
			Grt W Sug	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
			Grimes Oil	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
			Gulf Mob pf	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
			Gulf Mo pf	200	11¾			
			Hall Prtg	600	8¼	8	8	8
			Hartman R	400	13¾	13¼	13½	
			Hershey Ch	100	61¾	60¾	60¾	83¾
			Hersey pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	
			Hoe & Co	100	7½	7½	7½	
			Holland F	100	83	82	82	28¼
			Homestake	100	83	82	82	
			Houdaille Rb	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
			Houston Oil	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	19
			Houston Oil	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	53
			Howe Sound	1200	67	66¼	66¼	66¼
			Hud'son Mot	8000	19¼	18¾	18¾	19
			Hupp Motors	1500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
			Ill Cent Cal	700	97	96	97	96¼
			Ill Cent pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	
			Ind Oil & G	100	78½	78½	78½	
			Indian Mot	10900	4¼	3¾	4	4
			Indian Refin	700	45	45	45	
			Int Agricul	2200	173¼	168	168	173
			Int Harv	1800	89¾	88¼	89¼	89
			Int Harv pf	100	143¾	143¾	143¾	143¾
			Int Nickel	1000	27¼	26¾	27	27
			Int Paper	500	68	67	67	67
			Int Paper pf	100	94	94	94	94
			Int Print I pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			Int Salt	600	37	36¾	36¾	36¾
			Int Tel & T	6800	39¾	38¼	38¼	38¾
			Interlake	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
			Int Mer Mar	100	56¼	56¼	56¼	
			Int Mer Mar pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	
			Interstate	100	6	5¾	6	5¾
			Inv Equ	12800	6	5¾	6	5¾
			Johns Man	2900	70	67¼	69¼	68¼
			Johns Man pf	30	123¼	122	123¼	
			Armour & L pf	100	122	122	122	121¾
			Jordan Mot	300	½	½	½	
			Karstadt	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
			Kayser	800	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
			Kelly Spring	200	2	2	2	2
			Kelsey Wh	800	22	21½	22	21½
			Kelvinator	1800	23½	23	23½	23¼
			Kennecott	4300	25¼	24¾	25¼	25¼
			Kinney	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
			Kinney pf

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trend in United States Is Obscure—Australian Improvement Delayed

Current indicators of the business trend in the United States are mixed this week.

Residential building has shown improvement. For September a gain of 19 per cent over August levels is reported. The latest reports on business volume from the Commerce Department show a gain in the week ended Oct. 25 as compared with the preceding week, measured by bank debits outside New York City.

On the other hand, car loadings are providing little in the way of encouragement, showing a decline in the latest reported week as compared with the preceding week. Freight traffic has failed to make the expected gains.

News from the steel industry is not particularly helpful to a clear view of conditions. While no extra dividend was declared on United States Steel Corporation stock, the earnings showing made by the company in a period of low operating schedules and low prices is considered relatively good.

Retailing Gaining

Department store sales made a gain of 34 per cent in September, the comparison being with August. This gain, while large is being pointed to as 3 per cent less than seasonal.

Better news has arrived from the copper industry. Curtailment talk is in the air, some of it to the effect that an international understanding between producers is a probability. The progress toward control of production has stimulated purchasing of the red metal. The latest report on export sales was the most encouraging received in some time.

Bank clearings this week totaled $8,389,019,000, a decline of 14.8 per cent compared with last week and a drop of 60.6 per cent from the like period a year ago.

Financing by bonds amounted to $24,228,000. Last week's financing totaled $99,698,598. This week's figure is the smallest for any week since Dec. 27, 1929.

Reports From Countries

Low prices of wheat and wool are delaying improvement in Australian business, but whether conditions have favored agriculture. Figures on bankruptcies, as reported to the United States Commerce Department, show insolvencies to be increasing. The finding of employment for many idle workers continues a problem. The cost of living is reported to be lower.

Tourist traffic in Australia is reflected in increased savings deposits in Vienna and other principal cities. The general industrial situation is unsatisfactory. Comparatively mild weather, together with slower manufacturing operations, has resulted in a decline in the demand for coal.

South American reports show that business in Argentina is quiet, but with weather conditions favoring live stock and agriculture. Brazilian trade is practically at a standstill, due to military operations in connection with the revolution.

The expected seasonal advance in business in Chile has been retarded by unfavorable weather. Inventories of shoes, automobiles, office equipment and textiles are still high.

Leading Stock Markets

The action of the New York stock market this week was not particularly encouraging. The price trend was irregular early in the week. Later trading brought out liquidation. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation president's statement to the effect that improvement in the steel business would be delayed encouraged selling of steel issues. There was selling of United States Steel by those who had expected an extra dividend on the stock.

Pressure was put upon most of the pivotal issues, which gave ground, unsettling the general list. Brokers' loans declined $101,000,000 to a point not far from the low record for these loans.

The uncertainty shown by traders at New York was reflected in the London stock market throughout most of the week. The period opened quietly, featured by a decline in Australian issues. Gilt-edge funds made some progress, but industrials were adversely affected by overseas news.

Stocks on the Paris Bourse began the week dull and lower, made a show of firmness Tuesday, and then went into another decline. Extreme unsettlement developed late in the week, due to the suspension of quotations on securities known as the Oustric group.

The Berlin Boerse began the week extremely dull. About midweek some interest was aroused by an advance in artificial silks, and the market took on a better aspect temporarily. Later trading was again quiet, with prices inclined to seek lower levels.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct31	Last Oct30
50	Allied Motor	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
50	Am Com Pwr A	18	18	18	..
850	Art Metal Wks	5¼	5	5	5¼
120	Assoc T & T	68	68	68	68½
500	As Tel Util	22	21⅝	22	22¼
50	Bastian-Bless	25	25	25	26
100	Burnham Trad	2	2	2	1½
300	Butler Bros	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7⅝
750	Cent Pub Sv A	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20
1350	Cen & S W Ut	19½	19¼	19¼	19½
2000	Chicago Corp	6	5⅞	6	6
400	Chi Corp pf	41	40½	40¾	40⅞
100	Chicago Inves	4½	4	4	4½
475	Com Edison	249	244	246	251¾
5900	Cont Chgo	9	8¾	9	9
1000	Cord Corp	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
900	El House Ut	25⅛	24½	25	25¼
350	Gleaner C Har	20	20	20	..
100	Grt Lakes Air	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2½
120	Hib Spen Bart	45	43¾	43¾	46
50	Hormell & Co	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	27½
850	Inland Util	8⅜	7½	7½	14½
11100	Insull Ut Inv	45⅛	44¼	45¾	45⅞
100	Kellogg Switch	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Keystone Steel	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
300	Libby, McNeil	12½	12	12	12⅝
700	Lion Oil	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
250	Manh Dearborn	25	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
9900	Mid Utilities	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
1700	Mo-Kan Pipe	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10½
400	Morgan Lith	9	7	9	6½
100	Nat Ed Pwr A	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
50	No Am Car	32	32	32	..
100	Ross Gear	10	10	10	..
500	Seab Ut Shares	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
1200	St Dredge cv pf	16⅝	15½	15½	16½
1200	Swift & Co	29	28⅝	29	29
150	U S Gypsum	38	37½	37½	38
200	U S Radio	16½	16½	16½	17⅝
50	Utah Radio	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
600	Util & Ind	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8½
300	Ut & Ind pf	20½	20¼	20⅜	20⅞
200	Vortex Mfg	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19⅝
50	Vortex Mfg A	24	24	24	..
50	Wahl Co	3	3	3	..
450	Yates-Am M pf	6½	5½	6½	6½

Total sales 102,600.

PROCTOR, COOK & CO. NEW BRANCH

Proctor, Cook & Co. will open Monday a branch office at 1351-B Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline. N. Parker Smith will be manager of the new office. The new office is thoroughly equipped. A Trans-lux, big board, and direct private wire to New York have been installed.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allegheny 5s '44	96½	96½
Allegheny 5s '49	90	90
Allegheny 5s '50	88	87¼
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	47⅝	47½
Am For Pow 5s	83⅝	83
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101⅛	101
Am Metals 5½s	94½	94½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103⅝
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	145⅛	145
Am T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅞	106⅞
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅛
Am Type Founders 6s '40	105	105
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102	102
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	77½	77
Armour & Co Ill 5½s	89½	89½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93⅝	93⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅛	97⅛
Atch Ariz 4½s	102⅝	102⅝
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	96	96
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	68½	68¼
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107½	107¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅝	96⅝
B&O 4½s '33	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 4½s cv	96½	95½
B&O 5s 1st	106	106
B&O rfg 5s '95	102⅝	102⅝
B&O 5s series D	103	103
Beech Cr 4s	99¼	99¼
Belding Hem 6s '36	83	83
Bing & Bing 6½s '50	92	92
Boston & Me 5s '55	100½	100½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100	99⅞
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91⅛	91⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103⅜	103⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	94	94
Bush Term con 5s '55	101¾	101¾
Bur Cr N 5s	102	102
By Products 5½s C	103½	103½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	99⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅜	104⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104⅞	104⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104⅜	104⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	88⅛	88⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	88⅛	88⅛
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	97	96⅞
Cen Pacific 4s '49	96	96
Cen RR & B of Ga 5s	101¼	101¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅛	99
Ches & O con 5s '39	104⅝	104⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	101⅛	101⅛
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	70	70
Chi B & Q Ill div '49	90	90
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	98	98
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102⅞	102¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107½	107½
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	49⅝	49½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69⅛	69
Chi M&StP gen 4s '39	85	85
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	38	37½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	79⅝	79⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	94	93¾
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	94½	94
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99⅛	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94½	94½
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	94¾	94¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	80	80
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102½	102½
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	105½	105½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	91	91
Childs Co 5s	89¾	89¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¾	92½
Cin T 4½s	102¾	102¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101	101
Clev CC&StL 4s D	92¾	92¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼
Colo & So 4½s 1st	101⅞	101⅞
Colo & So rfg 4½s A	97¼	97
Colon Oil 6s	58	58
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Aur	101¾	101¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102	102
Columbus Gas 5s	99½	99½
Com Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	93¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	103	102⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	32	30
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜
Container Corp 5s ct '43	68⅞	68⅞
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	98	98
Crown Zell 6s ww	87½	87½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	40	40
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95⅝	95¼
Del & Huson rfg 4s '43	96⅛	96¼
Den Gas & El 5s stpd	102⅝	102½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	102⅞	102¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80	80
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	80	79¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¾	102⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85½	85
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	43	43
Edison Ill of B 4s	99	99
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	80	80
Erie 5s '67	86¼	85¼
Eq Gas 5s	101	101
Erie gen lien	81	81
Erie gen '75s	85⅞	85
Fed Metal 7s '34	98	98
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	87	87
Fla East Coast 5s '74	38	37½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	75½	75½
Gen Baking 5½s	98⅝	98⅝
Gen Mot Acc Sorp 6s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Goodrich 6s	71⅞	71
Goodyear 5s '57	87	86½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅛	106½
Grays Pt 5s	96	96
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99½	99
Great Northern 5½s '52	109½	109½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	70	70
Houston Oil 5½s	94⅛	93⅞
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	55
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	106	106
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	79
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅝	101¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	91½	91½
Ill Cen 4s '53	89⅝	89⅝
Ill eCn 4¾s '66	98¼	97¼
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	104	104
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s A	102⅞	102⅞
Ill West L 4s	91	91
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102	102
Inter Hydro 6s	94⅞	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100¾	100⅜
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	70⅝	70⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	70
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90¼	90¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	94½	94½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	65	61
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	101½	101⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	69⅞	69⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	80¼	80
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94	93½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	91⅞	89½
Kendall 5½s ww	60	60
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79½	79½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	95	94⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s D	103½	103½
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
L'Autarc 6s '54	65	64⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91	90⅞
Lehigh C N 4½s	98¼	98¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99
Long Island rfg 4s '49	95	95
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106	106
L&N uni 4s '40	98½	98¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101	101
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	89⅞	89⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	35	34½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54	54
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101½
McCrory 5½s '41	97	97
Met Edison 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅛	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¾	101¾
Mil North 1st	99	99
Min StP&SSM 4s '38	88½	88½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	89¾	89¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	93⅝	93⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	74⅞	74⅛
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	98½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99	99
Mo Pac 5s H	99	98½
Mobile & Birm 4s '45 small	87	87
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	103
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99⅞	99⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	16	15
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	91⅝	91⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91½	90¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	95¼	95¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86½	86
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96	96
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102	102
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107¾	106½
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	91	90
NY Chi & StL 5½s A	106¼	106¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107⅜	107⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅛	101⅛
NY Dock 4s '51	84⅝	84½
NY Dock 5s '38	83⅝	83⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	114⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96	95⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118	118
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	33¼	33¼
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	105⅝	105⅝
NYState Ry 4½s ct	6½	6½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102½	101¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY Tel 6s '41 reg	105	105
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101⅞	101⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	87	87
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Niag Shares 5½s	98	98
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	104⅛	104⅛
Norf So 5s	39¼	39¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100	100
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅛	105⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	102⅞
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅛	94⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Paramount Publix 5½s	88	88
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	95⅝	95⅝
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	50	50
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	77½	77½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	98⅝	98⅝
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Penn RR con 4s '48	98	98
Penn RR 4½s D	99	98⅝
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104½	104½
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	88½	88½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	103⅝	103⅝
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	93	93
Phil Co 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103⅛	102⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	90	89½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96⅛	96
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅝	100½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105	105
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	86⅝	86⅝
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101⅞	101⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98	98
Pure Oil 6½s '40	98	98
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	87⅛	87
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94	94
Richfield Oil 6s	75	75
Rock I Ar & Lou 4½s '34	100½	100½
Rochester Gas & E 4½s	100⅛	100⅛
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅛	99⅛
StL & SF 4s A '50	88⅛	88⅛
StL & SF 4½s '78	84⅜	84⅛
StL & SF 5s B '50	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF gen 6s '31	101⅝	101⅝
StL SW 1st 4s '89	90⅛	90⅛
StL SW 1st 5s '52	102¾	101⅛
StP M&M con 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104½	104⅛
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94⅝	94⅝
Seabd AL gold 4s '50	60	60
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	24⅛	24⅛
Seabd AL con 6s '45	30	29
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	20	20
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92⅝	92⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww	91½	91½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	22	21½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103	102⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101⅝	101⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅛	101⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	99⅞
Solvay 5s	99⅞	99⅞
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98⅛	98⅛
So Pacific SP Ber 4s '50	95⅛	95⅛
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅜	100⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	112⅞	112⅞
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	95	94⅞
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅛	106⅛
So Bell Tel 5s	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅝	99⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	73½	73½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93¼	93¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	101	101
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	101¼	101¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅞	48⅞
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102	102
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅝	92¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100⅝	100⅛
US Rubber 5s '47	69⅞	69⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101⅝	101¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	77⅞	77½
Va Ry 5s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	106⅝	106
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101½	101⅛
Warner 6s ww	99	99
Warner Bros Pict 6s	79⅞	78⅞
Warren RR 3½s	81	81
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104⅜	104⅜
West Shore 4s 2361	93½	93¼
West Shore 4s reg	90	90
Western Maryland 4s '52	84⅝	84⅝
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	94⅝	94⅝
Western Pac 5s A '46	97⅝	97¼
Western Un 5s '60	104	104
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	92⅛	92⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91⅛	91⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅝	103⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	98⅝	98⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103⅛	103⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Nov 1	Last Oct31
3½s '47	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
1st 4¼s '47	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.22
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.20	103.18	103.18	103.18
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	103.16	103.15
US 4¼s '52	103.19	103.18	103.18	103.18	....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	73	72⅛
Akerhus 5s '63	95½	95½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	68⅝	68⅝
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	68	68
Antioquia 7s A '45	70	70
Antioquia 7s B '45	69	69
Antioquia 7s C '45	71	71
Antwerp 5s '58	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	94⅞	94⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95	94⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95	95
Australia 4½s '57	69⅞	68⅞
Australia 5s '55	73	71
Australia 5s '57	72	71
Austria (Gov) 7s '43 ct	91⅛	91⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104⅛	104⅛
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	95½	95½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98⅛	98⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅝	95
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102½	102⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112⅛	112⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108
Bergen 5s '60 rct	96	96
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101⅝	101⅝
Bergen (City) 5s '49 rcts	95⅝	95⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	87	87
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	75	75
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	80⅛	79½
Berlin Elec 6s	72	71
Bogota (City) 8s '45	92½	90½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	65	65
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	82½	82
Bolivia (Rep) '67	62⅛	62⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	70½	70½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	70⅝	66½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89⅛	89
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	69	69
Brisbane 5s '58	71	70½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71½	71
Buenos Aires 6s '61	78⅛	77½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	78	78
Bulgaria 7s '67	70	70
Bulgaria 7½s '68	78⅞	78⅞
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	75	75
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	85⅜	85
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	83	82
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	83½	83½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	85	84
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	97½
Chile (Rep) '63	84½	84⅝
Chilean Loan 7s	87½	87½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	100½	100⅜
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	70	69
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	71¼	71¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	69⅛	69
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	69	68½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	75	75
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	80½	80½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	84	83¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	67	67
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	109⅞
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108¼	108⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '46	108⅝	108⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅛	105
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98¾	98¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90⅝	90½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	90	90
Dutch EI 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Finland 5½s '58	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91½	90
French Nat SS 7s '49	103⅝	103¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
German 7s '49	103	102⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76⅞	76½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	76⅞	76
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	86⅝	86½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	76	76
Germ El Pow '53	73½	73½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	83	82½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	78¼	77⅞
Greek 6s '68	81½	81½
Greek 7s '64	100⅝	100
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hansa 6s ww	83	83
Helsingfors 6½s	86⅛	86⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	100
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	85	84½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	79	79
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	83⅛	82½
Irish Free State 5s '60	101⅝	100⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88⅝	88⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90⅛	90⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93⅛	93
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	79⅝	79⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95	94⅝
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	93½	93
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Medellin 6½s '54	64⅞	64⅞
Mex 6s lg A	17	17
Mex 4s lg A '10	13	13
Milan (City) 6½s '52	83½	83½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	58⅝	58⅝
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97⅞	97⅞
New South Wales 5s '58	71	70
Nord Rys 6½s '50	107⅛	107⅛
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84⅛	84⅛
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅝	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94⅝	94½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91½	91½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96⅛	96⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102⅛	102
Oslo G&E 5½s '53	102⅝	102½
Parnambuco (State) 7s '47	61	61
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅝	104⅝
Peru 6s '60	57⅛	57
Peru 6s '61	57⅛	57⅛
Peru 7s '59	79⅛	79⅛
Poland 8s '50	88⅛	88⅛
Prussia 6½s	82	79⅞
Prussia 6s	76⅞	76
Queensland (State) 7s '41	91	91
Rhine Main 7s '50	90⅝	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 xw	80	80
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98⅛	98
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	84⅛	83
Rhinelbe 7s '46 war	81½	81½
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	89⅛	88½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	68⅝	66
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	89	89
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	72	72
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	71½	66½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	87⅝	87⅝
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84⅞	84⅞
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	106	106
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89⅛	89¼
Rumania 7s	76⅛	76⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	104	104
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90	89¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	66	66
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	80⅝	80⅝
Sta Paulo (State) 8s '36	90	89½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	85⅛	85⅛
Sao Paulo (State) '40	81	81
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	79¼	79
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	79⅞	79⅛
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	70	70
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	67½	67½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105	105
Swiss Confed 8s '40	105	105
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105	105
Toho El Pow 6s '32	98⅛	98⅛
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅝	98¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	86⅝	86⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅝	99⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103⅝	103¾
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	106⅝	106⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	77	75
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	78	78
Unterelbe 6s '53	75½	75½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	87	86½
Uruguay (Dep) 8s '46	103	102¾
Uruguay (Rep) '64	87⅝	87½
Venia 7s	94⅛	94¼
Westphalia Eleo '53	78⅛	78
Wurttemberg 7s '56	81	81
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅛	96⅛

Article 35 in the series on American industrial corporations by G. R. Ericson, discussing United Power & Light Company, will be found on Page 16.

GENERAL MOTORS NET IN QUARTER EQUALS 53C A COMMON SHARE

Preliminary statement of General Motors Corporation, including equities in undivided profits of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, for quarter ended Sept. 30, shows net of $25,470,697 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after deduction of dividends on preferred and debenture stocks to 53 cents a share (par $10) on 43,500,000 shares of common. This compares with net, including $9,517,943 nonrecurring profit, of $60,963,841, equal to $1.34 a common share and excluding the nonrecurring profit, to $1.17 a common share, in preceding quarter and net of $70,988,025, or $1.58 a common share in September quarter of 1929.

Net for nine months ended Sept. 30, including equities in subsidiary profits and nonrecurring profit above mentioned, was $131,403,125, equal to $2.85 a share on 43,500,000 common shares, compared with $222,848,335 or $4.96 a common share in nine months of 1929.

Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities Sept. 30 were $202,064,960, compared with $187,652,073 at end of September, 1929. Working capital was $285,777,740, compared with $321,090,612 Sept. 30, 1929. Inventories were $113,530,106, compared with $188,472,999 Dec. 31, 1929.

Stocks of finished cars throughout the world decreased 42,851.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2½
Four to six months	2¾@3	2¾@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	36⅛c	35⅞c
Bar silver in London	16⅜d	16 5-16d
Bar gold in London	85s	85s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$85,000,000	$1,392,000,000
Year ago today	151,000,000	3,454,000,000
Balances	43,000,000	161,000,000
Year ago today	60,000,000	389,000,000
Exchgs for week	432,000,000	5,556,000,000
Bals. for week	237,000,000	867,000,000
F R bank credit	43,451,437	131,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	3
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demond	$4.85 11-16	$4.85 11-16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 27-32	4.85 27-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0391⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1394¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382	.2382¾	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1410¼	.1410¼	.1407
Czech'vakia—crown	.0296 11-16	.0296 11-16	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675¼	.2675¼	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4026½	.4027¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751¼	.1751¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675¼	.2675⅝	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0895
Rumania—leu	.0059⅜	.0059⅜	.193
Spain—peseta	.1110	.1109	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683¼	.2683½	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1941	.1941¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅜	.0177⅜	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3212½	.3212½	
Shanghai—tael	.3912½	.3912⅝	*
India—rupee	.3610	.3605	.3650
Japan—yen	.4965	.4965	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
Argentina—peso	.3444	.3429	.4245
South America			
Brazil—milreis	.1070	.1070	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1217
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3180	.3150	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8110	.8050	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 5-32	1.00 5-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

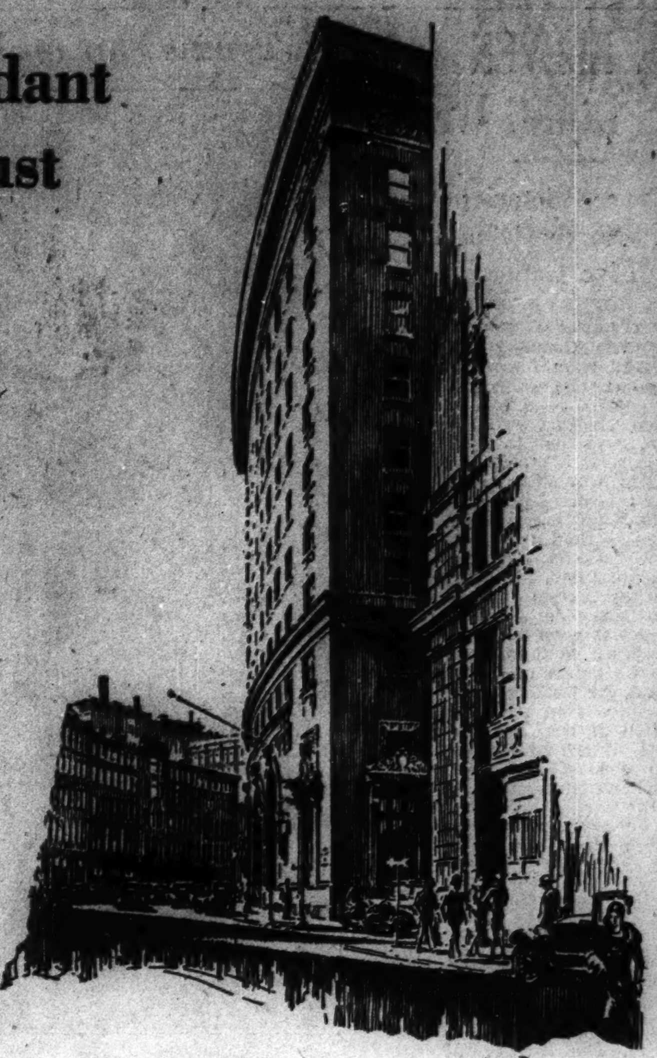
COLORADO & SOUTHERN
(Including Fort Worth & Denver City and Wichita Valley Railway)

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$1,083,443	$2,194,2[illegible]
Net oper inc	399,286	445,8[illegible]
9 mos gross	15,398,010	18,800,26[illegible]
Net oper inc	2,149,819	3,353,646

FLOORING FACTORY RESUMES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Characterizing its action as "one of the many signs of a return to prosperity in the lumber business," the North Branch Flooring Company of Chicago announces the reopening of its maple and oak flooring factory, which has been idle since March. With the reopening of this plant about 80 men will be put back to work, the announcement said. Increased building permits, the general low condition of inventories among retail lumber dealers here and an abiding faith in the fundamental soundness of their business are among the reasons given by the proprietors of the plant for reopening it at this time.



Providing Abundant Estate and Trust Experience

In 1877, this Company was given authority to act in fiduciary capacities. Throughout its entire history, this Company has steadfastly adhered to the best traditions governing successful and efficient Estate administration and Trust management—has settled hundreds of Estates and now manages property in Trust valued at more than $200,000,000.

Practically every type of Trust and Estate problem that may arise has been met and solved by this Company in the years of its experience.

Such experience, together with an especially trained organization, ample capital funds, corporate permanence and the personal attention of officers to every item of Trust and Estate business given to our care, provides a service which needs only to be utilized to be appreciated.

We welcome inquiries regarding our services—no cost or obligation is entailed by such inquiry.

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A Window in Wall Street

OIL AND WATER

When a man goes to sea these days, it may be to catch fish, or sail a boat, or it may be to drill an oil well. The greatest producer ever brought in under control in the State of California was drilled a quarter of a mile out in the Pacific Ocean.

AU PRINTEMPS

There is always a host of people other than poets, artists, essayists and would-be's with a warm welcome for spring. The business man now can be added to the list. Business predictors are turning their eyes to the season of buds and rivulets. In that season, they say, the bud of good business will open wider and the flow of trade will swell.

PROJECTING PROSPERITY

The "movies" are moving along toward better profits for producers. It wasn't only the interiors of picture-play houses that were 20 degrees cooler in the summer, however. Predictions on motion picture earnings were cooler than that. But they were wrong. Some companies have shown slight declines, it is true, but others have shown gains. September quarter net of Paramount Publix was 11 per cent better than in the like period last year, and a record for any comparable period.

UNBURYING TREASURE

A good gold mine always comes in handy. Most people would agree on that, even though not from experience. Now the Street is beginning to hear more about that gold prospect in which Newmont Mining became interested several years ago. This mine is now producing. It is helping to make Newmont's $4 annual dividend. The prospects are that the trend of earnings will continue upward. If a shortage of gold turns out to be the cause of slower business (and that's what some economists are saying is the cause), a good gold mine in operation will prove a valuable asset to everybody.

STEADY DIVIDEND PAYERS

How safe is a dividend? This question cannot be covered without taking into consideration many factors. But one thing to consider would be how long the dividend has been paid without interruption. With respect to past records, Pennsylvania Railroad stands out with three-quarters of a century of uninterrupted dividend payments. New York Central, statisticians say, has paid dividends without an interruption for 61 years. And here are some other records: Western Union 57 years, American Telephone 48 years, United Gas Improvement 45 years, Standard Oil of New Jersey 42 years, Consolidated Gas 38 years, National Biscuit 31 years, United Fruit 31 years, General Electric 28 years.

A TIP TO RAILROADERS

Just like the old-fashioned horse who shied at the automobile, the "iron horse" has been shying at the big truck. Railroads have been up against competition from the trucking business. But railroads have nothing to fear, according to F. J. Lisman. He says that railroads have to pay in taxes 5½ times as much as truckers, but that they can haul at one-quarter the cost that truckers can. This banker urges the immediate adoption by railroads of a "store-door delivery." That's where the truckers have had the advantage. They are willing to make deliveries of goods right to the spot. Railroads, Mr. Lisman says, have been fighting shy of this delivery system. But he says the longer railroads defer the adoption of the policy of store-door delivery, the more it will cost them to regain the business they are losing.

A POLITICAL PARADOX

Economic conditions will play a large part in influencing the coming election in the United States, if signs are being read correctly. Paradoxes are usually interesting. If United Business Service's observations are sound, here is a paradox. Though economics will influence politics, politics will have little immediate influence on economic conditions. To quote, this election is "almost devoid of economic importance. First, because the Congress to be elected on Nov. 4 will not meet until December, 1931. The session beginning next month will be of the same Congress that was elected two years ago. Secondly, in the last session of an expiring Congress little is ever accomplished. Lastly, the subjects upon which action may be taken when the new Congress meets a year from next December are not those upon which party lines are definitely drawn. They comprise branch banking, shipping, prohibition, railroad consolidation, bus regulation, the possible revision of allied debts, and controversy over the Farm Board. In no case can any radical or damaging legislation of importance get by the White House. Practically all important governmental action during the rest of this Administration will be executive and administrative rather than legislative. We cannot remember a time when radical election gains could do less damage."

CRUDE OIL IS REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The price of Pennsylvania grade crude oil was cut by leading puchasing agencies for the second time within two weeks. Pennsylvania grade in New York transit lines and Bradford district oil in national transit lines were cut 10 cents a barrel and the others were reduced 15 cents.

A LIST OF RIGHTS

issued during 1928 and 1929 appears in the November edition of our monthly booklet "Dividends." The list includes information which must be used in applying for abatement of the Massachusetts income tax on rights sold in those years.

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Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov. 1	Last Oct. 31
35	Am & Cont	17	17	17	..
337	Am Found	6	5⅝	6	6
45	Am Pneu pf	9	9	9	..
395	Am T&T	195¾	192¾	195¾	194⅝
650	Andes Pet	.25	.25	.25	.25
816	Ariz Com	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
75	Big Sanf	.36	36	36	36
370	Bos El	80⅛	79	79	78½
5	Bos El 1 pf	105	105	105	..
5	Bos El 2 pf	91½	91¼	91¼	92
10	B&M A sta	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
9	B&M pr pf	106½	106½	106½	..
30	Bos Prop	19½	19½	19½	19¾
14	Brown pf	70	69	69	68⅝
25	Cal & Hecla	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
60	Cop Range	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
300	E G&Fuel	21⅞	21	21	22¼
140	E G&F pf	97	96½	96⅞	97
95	Edison Elec	249	248	249	249½
10	First Nat S	41½	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞
148	Gen Capital	34⅝	34½	34½	35
235	Gilchrist	9⅛	9	9	9⅝
60	Hygrade	22	19⅝	19⅝	..
10	Kidder Pbdy	89	89	89	..
375	Loew's Thea	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13	Me Cent	66	66	66	..
400	Mass Util	6⅛	6	6⅛	6⅛
75	Mohawk	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
10	Nash	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
70	Nat Ser	3½	3⅛	3½	..
137	NE Tel	139	138	139	139
537	No Butte	2	1⅞	2	2
55	Old Domin	4	4	4	..
50	Pac Mills	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
250	Pocahontas	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	..
200	Quincy Min	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
20	St. Mary Ld	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
150	Shawmut	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
25	So Sur	8	8	8	..
8	Swift Inter	31½	31½	31½	..
36	Swift & Co	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅝
55	Torrington	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	47
300	Tower Mfg	.90	.90	.90	..
100	Uni Car F	5	5	5	..
186	Uni Found	11⅛	11	11¼	11⅛
137	Uni Shoe	59⅛	58⅞	59	59⅛
35	UR&E Pow	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
20	Util Eq pf	77	77	77	77
135	Util Hyd	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
15	Westfield	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
	BONDS				
$4000	Brown 6½s	83	83	83	..
2000	NE Tel 5s	102	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1000	Swift 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛

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WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY

The Western Maryland Dairy Corporation has called for redemption on Dec. 1 its first mortgage convertible 20-year bonds at 105 and accrued interest. The privilege of converting the bonds into 7 per cent prior preferred at $51 expires at the close of business Nov. 21.

Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE ELEVEN IS DOING WELL

Has Three Victories, One Tie, a Single Defeat in Five Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University's football team finds itself now in the middle of one of the best schedules ever enjoyed or undertaken by a Blue eleven. The Elis, with five games completed, have four to play before the final curtain is drawn across the stage late in November, and three of these four remaining games are what football fans call "big games."

Yale has not had a perfect season so far, but it still has a chance of being rated up among the outstanding leaders in this section of the country when the final reports are all tabulated. Yale has gone down in defeat once this year, but it took the finest team the University of Georgia ever had to beat the Bulldog of the East. In competition with teams from its own section of the land, Yale has fared well enough so far, but must come to grips with Dartmouth, Princeton and Harvard before the close of the year.

The Yale record to date includes the Georgia defeat by an 18-to-14 score, the Army tie at 7 to 7, and victories over Maine, 38 to 0, Maryland, 40 to 13 and Brown, 21 to 0.

Dartmouth Next

The Yale outlook for the future promises much trouble, two of the strongest teams in the East, namely, Dartmouth and Harvard, being included in the group of four opponents to be met. The Alfred University game should be the "breather" it is intended to be. The Princeton contest, which is now looked upon by many football fans as a one-sided affair, may actually be a very hard game for Yale due to the fact that Princeton will give every last ounce of energy and will undoubtedly use football plays that will have no connection with the drab season the Tigers have had so far.

All in all, the season will be a fine one from the point of view of real hard competition and close battles. In the end, seven of the nine games will have been good battles, the University of Maine and Alfred contests having been the easiest. The Yale season, by virtue of this unusually good competition, will also be a record-breaker in attendance, if the future games bring out such large crowds as the earlier games did. So far Yale has played before 245,000 spectators, and there is every reason to believe that approximately 210,000 fans will watch the Elis in the remaining four games, this making the total attendance at Yale games 455,000, which will easily be a new record.

To many, the name of A. J. Booth Jr. '32, Yale's brilliant 145-pound quarterback, who is unquestionably on his way to All-American honors, must be mentioned in the same breath as Yale itself in order that injustice may be avoided. Booth is not the whole Yale team although he is admittedly the key man on attack and the best player the Blue team has. Booth is one of many fine backs including D. R. McLennan Jr. '31, A. T. Taylor '32, A. C. Beane Jr. '31, D. E. Austen '31, J. H. W. Conklin '31, A. L. Wiener '31, Kempton Dunn '31, R. B. Parker '33, J. P. Crowley '33 and J. E. Muhlfeld '31. That group of backs makes Yale one of the greatest offensive teams in the game this season.

Strong Line

In addition to these good backs Yale has a fine line which has developed rapidly of late under the tutelage of Line Coach Adam Walsh, who was captain of the "Four-Horsemen" Notre Dame team of 1924. The line proved itself against Army on Oct. 25 and may be expected to give Dartmouth the hardest game it has had.

There is little doubt concerning the personnel of the Yale forward wall. It seems that Yale has one complete set of linemen who are above the average but only few, if any, who can offer enough competition to these "regulars" to make their places on the team uncertain. As the team stands now, and as it will probably remain throughout the season, the ends are J. T. Lindenberg '32 and Herster Barres '32, one of the finest ends in the country. The tackles are Capt. F. T. Vincent '31 and A. S. Hall '32; the guards are T. T. Hare Jr. '31 and F. J. Linehan '31, and the center is F. W. Loeser '31.

As can be seen from the above list of backs, Yale has capable reserves in that department. In fact, Marvin A. Stevens, head coach of the Yale team, has adopted the two-backfield system of play this year in order to make the most of his large supply of ball carriers. The starting backfield consists of McLennan, quarterback, Parker and Taylor, halfbacks, and Muhlfeld, fullback. The other backfield includes Booth at quarterback, Austen or Beane at left halfback, Dunn at right halfback, and Crowley, a great defensive player, at fullback.

Weak in Reserves

In the line, however, Yale is weak in reserves. This is the only weakness this season's Eli has, but it is one of the most important items in the game as it is played at the present time. The best of the Yale substitutes are H. I. Flygare '32, left end; J. S. Wilbur '33, left tackle; J. R. Stewart '31, left guard; J. M. Walker '31, center; Mark Tyson '32, right guard; J. E. Uihlein Jr. '32, right tackle, and E. J. Doonan '32. All of these players have been in every game unless kept out by a mishap and it may be said, without a possibility of contradiction, that the Yale team consists of these two teams.

Some of the players who have been listed as reserves have improved tremendously recently and it is thought at Yale that the team which will play Dartmouth on Nov. 1 and will meet Princeton and Harvard later, will be much stronger than any team Yale has put into action in any previous game. Among the players who have shown the greatest development are Parker, whose extraordinary kicking practically saved the Army game for Yale; Crowley, whose defensive play in that same game marked him as one of the best defensive fullbacks Yale has ever had; Wilbur who is the only substitute lineman who has a chance of breaking into the lineup, and Flygare who so capably took over the position of the injured Lindenberg.

Yale tied with Army on Oct. 25 without Booth, who took part in only one play. There is little possibility, however, that Yale will fare so well against Dartmouth and Harvard if Booth happens to be out of the game. Booth may not be the entire Yale team, but Yale must have his services if it hopes to defeat such strong teams as Dartmouth and the Crimson. It is expected at New Haven that Booth will be able to play against Dartmouth and hence that Yale will have a chance to break the "Big Green" team's succession of victories. The remaining Yale schedule:

Nov. 1—Dartmouth at New Haven; 8—Alfred at New Haven; 15—Princeton at Princeton; 22—Harvard at New Haven.

Tennis Star on Football Squad

Wide World

ARNOLD L. (SANDY) WIENER '31
Yale Varsity Football Team of 1930.

SPRINGFIELD IS FIRST IN MEET

HARVARD INTERCOLLEGIATE CROSS-COUNTRY STANDING

	Points
Springfield Y. M. C. A. College	35
Boston College	48
Holy Cross	70
Amherst	142
Harvard	166
Boston University	220
Massachusetts Aggies	226
Clark University	304
Northeastern	321

The Springfield Y. M. C. A. College cross-country team won the annual Harvard open intercollegiate meet along the 4½-mile flat course on the banks of the Charles River on Oct. 31, for the third consecutive time, to gain possession of the Dennis O'Connell trophy. Springfield scored a low total of 35 points with a well-balanced team, which placed men in first, sixth, seventh, tenth and eleventh places.

Represented with a cross-country team for the first time in its history, Boston College surprised the field when its runners took second place with a total of 48 points. Its first five men placed within the first 16. Holy Cross College was third with 70 points, Amherst College fourth with 142, Harvard University fifth with 166, Boston University sixth with 220, Massachusetts Agricultural College seventh with 226, Clark University eighth with 303 and Northeastern University ninth with 321. The Crimson was represented in the meet with its substitutes only, as the regulars were at New Haven engaging with Yale University.

Captain Olmstead of Springfield finished about 15 yards ahead of Capt. B. C. Earp '31 of Boston University, and took first place. Blake of Holy Cross was third. Ralph and Arthur Ward of Boston College finished fourth and fifth, respectively, to give the Maroon and Gold a strong foundation on which to build its score.

Olmstead led practically all of the time and finished with a time of 24m. 30s. The race was over the flat course used by the Harvard harriers. The first 18 to finish:

First, Olmstead (S); second, Earp (BU); third, Blage (HC); fourth, R. Ward (BC); fifth, A. Ward (BC); sixth, Bown (S); seventh, Anderson (S); eighth, B. Moynihan (BC); ninth, Cuneo (HC); tenth, Gibbs (S); eleventh, Tilden (S); twelfth, Opper (A); thirteenth, Madden (HC); fourteenth, O'Connell (HC); fifteenth, Lambert (BC); sixteenth, Truman (BS); seventeenth, Devin (H); eighteenth, Jardine (A).

PENN AND NAVY MAY MEET

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—University of Pennsylvania and United States Naval Academy will meet on the first Saturday in December, 1931, at Philadelphia, with the understanding the Red and Blue will yield the date if arrangements can be made for an Army-Navy game next year, it was said Oct. 31 with announcement of the 1931 middie schedule. The annual Navy meeting with University of Notre Dame was scheduled for Nov. 14 at Baltimore. Western Reserve replaced Duke on the schedule and the University of Delaware replaced George Washington, the game to be played at Annapolis. The schedule remains as this year, with William and Mary, Maryland, Princeton, West Virginia Wesleyan, Southern Methodist University and Ohio State holding their places.

SCOFIELD SHOOTS LOW GROSS

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—E. L. Scofield, New York, Oct. 31 shot a low gross score of 84 to lead the field in the opening tournament of the season sponsored by the Tin Whistles Golf Club. R. C. Channon, Biddeford, Me., and F. T. Keating, Boston, tied in the Class A event with a net score of 78. E. C. Keating, Montclair, N. J., won the class B event with a net score of 65.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Bates 24, Maine 32.
Connecticut Aggies 18, Wesleyan 37.
Harvard 16, Yale 55.
North Carolina 27, Virginia P. I. 30.
Princeton 36, Lafayette 29.
Tufts 23, Northeastern 35.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULT

Yale 3, Dartmouth 1.

Harvard Harriers Easily Best Yale

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harvard University's varsity and freshman cross-country teams easily defeated Yale University here on Oct. 31. The varsity team won by a score of 16 to 55, and the freshman took all five places for a winning score of 15 to 50. N. A. Greist '32, of Yale, finished fifth in the varsity race and prevented the Crimson from having a perfect score in both cases.

Because of the newness of the course, records were lowered in both races. The varsity race was won by F. D. Murphy '33, in 33m. 35s., which was 40 seconds better than the previous mark established last week when Cornell University defeated the Elis. Arthur Foote 2d '33, B. E. Estes Jr., '31, and N. P. Hallowell Jr., '31, all of Harvard, finished in front of Greist.

R. F. Estes '34 covered the three-mile course in 18m. 32s., breaking the freshman record in that event. Harvard's other scorers were: A. B. Hallowell '34, T. A. Robinson '34, J. Parton '34 and J. N. Estabrook '34. M. J. Hamilton '34 and B. D. Bryan '34, who finished sixth and seventh respectively, were Yale's leaders.

Murphy took an early lead in the varsity race and steadily increased his margin. Foote challenged him throughout the entire race, but a sprint during the last half mile brought the Harvard runner home with a comfortable lead. The Yale runner finished 36 seconds behind the winner. The summary:

VARSITY

	M.	S.
F. D. Murphy '33 (H)	33	35
Arthur Foote 2d '33 (H)	33	46
B. E. Estes Jr. '31 (H)	33	52
N. P. Hallowell Jr. '31 (H)	33	57
N. A. Greist '32 (Y)	34	11
G. N. Barrie Jr. '31 (H)	34	25
R. P. Wesley '33 (H)	34	38
Sturtevant Burr '31 (H)	34	43
David Cobb '31 (H)	35	15
J. W. Fobes '31 (H)	35	15
F. M. Bryan '31 (Y)	35	30
W. G. Eigenon '31 (Y)	36	30
H. L. Hill '33 (Y)	36	30
L. P. Scott '31 (Y)	36	37
R. C. Aldrich '31 (H)	36	38
F. H. Whittemore '32 (Y)	37	04
H. E. Perrine '32 (Y)	37	23
T. C. Sheffield '32 (Y)	37	33
L. M. Thomas Jr. '33 (Y)	38	03
Spelman Prentice '33 (Y)	39	13

FRESHMAN

	M.	S.
R. F. Estes (H)	18	32
J. Parton (H)	18	33
T. A. Robinson (H)	18	37
A. B. Hallowell (H)	18	40
J. N. Estabrook (H)	18	58
M. J. Hamilton (Y)	19	02
B. D. [illegible]yan (Y)	19	10
Payson Merrill (Y)	19	24
J. R. Levan (H)	19	28
J. B. White (H)	19	30
J. V. White (H)	19	34
A. Sawyer (H)	19	37
A. Hansen (H)	19	37
J. G. Manter (Y)	20	20
J. L. Scott (Y)	20	34
F. Olmstead (Y)	20	35
C. E. Downs (Y)	20	45
F. P. Ryan (Y)	21	25
R. F. Wilson (Y)	21	37
S. H. Carter (Y)	23	03

College Football Results

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Alfred 19, Hobart 0.
Bethel 20, Austin Pray N. 6.
Bradley 14, Millikin 6.
Buena Vista 14, Omaha 0.
Carbondale 19, Cape Girardeau T. 0.
Carthage 25, Illinois College 12.
Catawaba 12, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Columbia College 13, Albany 0.
Drake 12, Washington 0.
Dubuque 13, Wisconsin Mines 0.
East Kentucky T. 13, Moorehead T. 0.
Elon 12, Guilford 9.
Evansville 20, Hanover 7.
Geneva 24, F. & M. 8.
Georgetown 14, Michigan State 13.
Grinnell 19, Creighton 0.
Haskell 18, Oklahoma Aggies 13.
Hendrix-Henderson 6, Ouachita 0.
Howard Payne 24, Trinity 0.
Idaho (S. B.) 103, Montana S. N. 0.
John Carroll 30, Wilmington 0.
Loyola 27, Xavier 6.
Miami 7, Bowdoin State 0.
Mt. Union 37, Baldwin Wallace 7.
Newberry 6, Erskine 6.
Ozarks 20, State T. 7.
Phillips 25, St. Benedicts 0.
Rockhurst 26, Wentworth 19.
Rolla S. of M. 33, St. Louis 33.
Simmons 13, Southwestern 13.
Southeastern T. 19, Maryville 6.
Stanford 20, U. C. L. A. 0.
St. Thomas 58, Augsburg 0.
Tarko 14, Grand Island 0.
Temple 36, Wake Forest 0.
Transylvania 6, Dayton 6.
Tulsa 14, George Washington 6.
Washburn 13, Emporia T. 6.
Wayland 12, New Mexico M. I. 7.
Wesleyan 7, Bethany 7.
West Coast Army 12, California Tech 0.
Whitman 0, Pacific 0.
Wichita 14, Hayes T. 0.
William Jewell 14, Missouri Valley 0.

NEW VERMONT COACHES

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Announcement was made here Oct. 31 of the appointment of H. A. Prentice as basketball coach at the University of Vermont. A. T. Post has been named freshman basketball coach. Prentice is director of physical education at Vermont and was for four years a member of the Vermont basketball team. He also made the varsity baseball and track teams.

BRUINS AFTER HOCKEY TITLE

New Players to Add Weight and Speed—Stronger Third Line Seen

Boston Bruins, champions of the United States division of the National Hockey League last season, and the team that broke numerous N. H. L. records, should be better for the coming 1930-31 race. This does not mean that they will go on a new record-breaking surge, but their reserve power is stronger.

The improvement of the Bruins will come in the third forward line. Manager Art Ross, who made the alternating forward lines a necessity, has the same two regular lines of last year to start with; Dit Clapper on the right wing, Cooney Weiland in center and Dutch Gainor at left for the first line; with Perk Galbraith at left, Marty Barry in center and Harry Oliver on right for the second line.

Out of the 21 players who reported to Manager Ross, six are entirely new to the team. Jack Pratt and Ronald Lyons of Portland, Henry Harris of Seattle, Paul Runge of Victoria, all of the Pacific Coast Hockey League last year; Bill Brander, a husky Edmonton amateur; Art Chapman from Providence of the Canadian-American Hockey League, and Geoffrey Carr, an Edmonton amateur goalie being tried out; Guy McNeil, an Edmonton amateur until late in the 1929-30 season, and Bob Taylor, Bruin property who played with Philadelphia in the Can-Am League last year, comprise the recruits.

Veteran Defense

With the defense of Capt. Fred Hitchman, Eddie Shore and George Owen Jr., alternate, ready for another season, needing little bolstering, all of the new men are being tried out in forward positions whether they played as such recently or not. Myles Lane, former Dartmouth football and hockey player, and a defenseman, is also among the 21 working out.

Jack Pratt and Brander, listed as defensemen are working out on right wing at present, along with Bill Hutton, loaned to Ottawa last year, and Taylor. After mentioning Clapper and Oliver, the veterans' right wing looks like the only weak position.

Chapman, Runge and McNeil are seeking to be centers for the third line, and Harris and Lyons are left wingers. Practically all the new men are showing rapid progress in the few workouts, but some of them will have to be "farmed" out and according to experience, Brander, McNeil and Taylor are most likely to be the first assigned to a minor organization for a year.

For goal the Bruins will have their veteran Tiny Thompson and that department needs little attention excepting for the development of a substitute, and most of the teams are to carry a spare goalie, so Carr is having the chance to catch on. His play to date has not been judged.

Weight Is Welcome

From watching the locals workout one cannot help but believe they will be faster, smarter and heavier. The new men likely to be retained bring added weight to the club and that quality, in these days of hard, rugged hockey, is welcome to any team.

In the early forecasts the Bruins are being picked to head the American division again, but with some reservation for what the Chicago Black Hawks and New York Rangers might do.

Vail and Mrs. Tufts Defend Net Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Brother and sister defended the mid-South mixed doubles tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club, here, Oct. 31, when Herbert D. Vail of Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., and his sister, Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, defeated Hinke Hendlin of New York and Mrs. Harry Fain of Raleigh, N. C., 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Fain advanced to the final round in women's singles, and will meet Mrs. Tufts for the title as the result of a semifinal-round victory over Mrs. L. L. Biddle 2d of Philadelphia, at 6—2, 6—4.

Vail and Mrs. Tufts advanced to the final round by defeating Paul A. Dana of Philadelphia and Miss Martha Calloway of Raleigh, 6—2, 6—2, in the semifinals. Hendlin and Mrs. Fain won their semifinal round match from Richard O. Covington, Asheville, and Miss Betsy Anderson, Wilson, N. C., at 6—0, 6—1. The summary:

MID-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—WOMEN'S SINGLES

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Harry Fain, Raleigh, N. C., defeated Mrs. L. L. Biddle 2d, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., and Mrs. Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, defeated Paul A. Dana, Philadelphia, and Miss Martha Calloway, Raleigh, 6—0, 6—2.

Hinke Hendlin, New York, and Mrs. Harry Fain, Raleigh, defeated Richard O. Covington, Asheville, N. C., and Miss Betsy Anderson, Wilson, N. C., 6—0, 6—1.

Final Round

Herbert D. Vail, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., and Mrs. Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, defeated Hinke Hendlin, New York, and Mrs. Harry Fain, Raleigh, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

NEW YORK (AP)—Finishing three men in a dead heat for first place, the University of Pennsylvania won the annual quadrangular cross-country match, run over the six-mile course at Van Courtlandt Park, Nov. 1.

Cornell was second, Dartmouth third and Columbia fourth, William T. McKniff '32, Roland G. Ritchie '31 and Carl A. Coan '32 were the three Penn runners to tie for first, covering the course in 31m. 14s.

PIRATES RELEASE CAREY

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—Max Carey, former major league baseball player, is no longer a member of the coaching staff of the Pittsburgh Pirates, having been given his unconditional release on Oct. 31. No reason was given for the release of the coach, but it was made plain that no friction existed anywhere. Carey is now in St. Louis, where he has business interests.

College Clubs Win in Opening Matches

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The lower group of ranked players of squash tennis got under way in the annual metropolitan Class B team championship series Oct. 31 with 10 of the 11 clubs which competed last season still in the running. The recent rule adopted by the league to require out-of-town clubs to play all their matches away from home caused the Short Hills Club to drop out this season and compete only in Class C.

City Athletic Club, last year winners, made a fine start against Park Avenue Squash Club on the City A. C. courts, winning all but one of the matches, where a youthful member of the Class C team filled in at the last minute. The other winners were all among the college clubs, Harvard Club playing at home, making a clean sweep over Montclair Athletic Club, 7 to 0, Columbia University Club defeating New York Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 2, Yale Club defeating Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 6 to 1, and Princeton Club being successful against Crescent Athletic Club, 4 to 3, both on the home courts of the winners. H. R. Sutphen Jr., defaulted the final match of the Princeton-Crescent battle, when he found that his team had won without him. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 1

L. S. Green, City, defeated Stanley Jones, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—7.
S. L. Samuels, City, defeated A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, 17—15, 15—5.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—9.
Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, defeated Theodore Backer, City, 15—10, 18—17.
Lester Milius, City, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, 15—10, 15—13.
C. B. Mergentine, City, defeated R. H. Wessman, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—13.
Albert Westheim, City, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—10, 18—15.

HARVARD CLUB 7, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 0

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—3, 15—11.
G. W. Helm, Harvard Club, won from R. G. Messer, Montclair, by default.
J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated R. C. Wirts, Montclair, 15—4, 15—3.
E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair, 15—2, 15—9.
G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—7, 15—7.
W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated Stanley Drucklieb, Montclair, 15—6, 15—0.
Wendell Davis, Harvard Club, defeated S. L. Allen, Montclair, 15—4, 15—6.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

Philip Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated B. W. Richert, New York, 15—4, 15—7.
M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia U. C., 18—15, 10—15, 17—16.
F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., defeated P. J. Cohalan, New York, 15—11, 15—2.
J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 15—8, 17—15.
N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—13, 15—11.
C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated R. W. Georgia, New York, 15—12, 15—12.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated R. A. Leyendecker, New York, 18—13, 15—8.

YALE CLUB 6, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 1

H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, defeated Norman Dodd, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—7.
F. B. Ryan, Yale Club, defeated W. B. Henry, Fraternity, 15—4, 15—8.
L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, defeated M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—4.
W. W. Holden, Yale Club, defeated E. D. Bartow, Fraternity, 11—15, 15—13, 15—2.
T. L. Bates, Yale Club, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 7—15, 15—6, 15—1.
A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—2, 15—5.
Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated R. W. Presprich Jr., Fraternity, 15—9, 9—15, 15—11.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated Frank Hart, Crescent, 18—15, 15—4.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated H. R. Sutphin Jr., Princeton Club, 14—17, 15—6, default.
E. W. Arnold, Crescent, defeated F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—10.
C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 15—5, 15—7.
N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated T. H. S. Andrews, Crescent, 15—7, 15—8.
W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—6, 15—9.
Crosby Allison, Crescent, defeated H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, 15—5, 13—15, 15—11.

Engineers Ask Use of Radio on Trains

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The radio committee of the Association of Electrical Engineers has objected because the Government is hampering efforts to hook up the long freight's front and rear, according to reports to the electrical engineers' convention here by its committee on application of radio to railway service. The committee also noted that the radio would be useful for communication between car ferries and other floating railroad properties.

"The few tests that were made prior to the order of the commission to discontinue the use of such equipment enabled the manufacturers to make valuable improvements that could not possibly have been developed without actual practical use in freight train service," the report said.

Railroads were urged to make application to the Federal Radio Commission for permits to install such apparatus, so that a public hearing would be granted on the subject. Lack of federal interference in Canada, it was said in the report, had made possible much greater progress in radio development.

CHICAGO SHAMROCKS SIGN BERT CLAYTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Bert Clayton, claimed to be one of the most promising young hockey players in Canada, has been signed by the Shamrocks, it is announced by T. J. Shaughnessy, president of the Chicago American League Club.

Clayton comes to the Shamrocks in the face of recent strenuous efforts on the part of the New York Rangers to get his name on a National League contract. For several years he has declined tempting offers from professional hockey, preferring to stand by a regular job. The idea of playing with the Shamrocks held out special appeal to him, however, and he is expected any time in Chicago en route to Minneapolis for training. He has been held up at Detroit by the immigration authorities.

Clayton was a star member of an all-star Canadian hockey club which toured Europe two years ago. He is 5ft. 10in. in height, and weighs 170 pounds. He has the reputation of being unusually smart on the ice.

FORD TRACTOR PRICE CUT

Ford Motor Company of Canada has reduced the price of Fordson tractors $70 to $675 f. o. b., St. John, N. B.

RICE FIRST IN MASSACHUSETTS

Jansen and Howe Follow in Order in State Squash Racquets Rankings

Harvard Club of Boston and Union Boat Club are well represented in number in the 1929-30 state ranking list of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, as given out Oct. 31 by Walter I. Badger Jr., secretary of the association. Occupant of top place is W. H. Rice Jr., state champion who represented the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club last season. Harvard University and Newton Centre share honors in quality players listed.

Thomas E. Jansen of the Harvard Club earned second place, one rung in the ladder ahead of W. F. Howe Jr. of the Union Boat Club. Ogden Phipps '31 and Arthur Ingraham Jr. '30, Harvard University players last season, were ranked No. 4 and 5. The complete list follows:

1. W. H. Rice Jr., Newton Centre.
2. Thomas E. Jansen Jr., Harvard Club.
3. W. F. Howe Jr., Union Boat Club.
4. Ogden Phipps, Harvard University.
5. Arthur Ingraham Jr., Harvard Univ.
6. R. E. Stuart, Newton Centre.
7. R. C. Cooke, Newton Centre.
8. H. B. Jackson, Harvard Club.
9. R. A. Powers, Tennis & Racquet.
10. E. M. Beals Jr., Tennis & Racquet.
11. W. C. Bowditch, Union Boat Club.
12. Lothrop Withington, Union Boat Club.
13. T. C. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club.
14. P. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club.
15. C. C. Peabody, Tennis & Racquet.

Included in the 1929-30 list are seven players who did not appear in that of 1928-29, namely: Phipps, Ingraham, Jackson, Powers, Bowditch, Withington and Peabody. Of these Phipps, Ingraham and Withington are newcomers to ranking lists in Massachusetts. The others have all made the first 10 or 15 at one time or another since rankings were first made in 1922-23. In the first season of ranking Peabody headed the list, was second in the 1923-24 season and third at the end of the next campaign.

Jackson first broke into the select list while a student at Harvard University. He was given No. 14 place at the end of the 1926-27 campaign. In the following season he played for Boston Athletic Association and moved up to ninth place. During the 1928-29 season he did not take part in enough matches to warrant a ranking. Last season, however, Jackson climbed up another notch in the list.

Bowditch was ranked No. 8 at the end of the 1926-27 and 1927-28 campaigns, while Powers, who is No. 9 in the present list, had not been ranked since the 1927-28 seasons. Previous to that he was well up in the ranking lists.

Standard Rating for Civil Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The perfection of "a standard procedure for every personnel transaction" in the various civil service jurisdictions, to supersede the "present hodge-podge of opinions, methods and practices," was the goal set for the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, by its president, Ellsworth Jeffrey, of Cleveland, at the assembly's annual meeting here.

Within 10 years, Mr. Jeffrey said, it is his hope that the examinations of any personnel agency would produce the same results obtained in any other agency, and that the system would be so accurate that the same results would be obtained if the tests were repeated at any time.

Indorsement of the assembly was given to a new system of personnel rating developed by J. B. Probst of the St. Paul Civil Service Bureau, which was recommended for standardizing the classification of employees.

The system consists of the checking of a list of about 100 service and character points by three supervising officers, so that a composite rating may be developed from the combination of their judgments.

The list of points includes not only the ability, aptitude, efficiency, and alertness of the worker, but also such personal qualities as timbre of voice, tactfulness, and appearance.

LOW-PRICED WHEAT REVIVES OLD CUSTOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLMFIELD, Man.—The low price of grain has revived rural customs here which had been abandoned more than a generation ago. Farmers are hauling their wheat to the local mill, to be ground into flour, instead of selling it to the agents of the larger milling interests. The practice also has been revived at the towns of Wawanesa, Somerset and Morden, in Manitoba, it is reported.

The basis of exchange on No. 1 Northern wheat is, per bushel of 60 pounds, 40 pounds of flour, 15 pounds of bran, 3 pounds of shorts, the remaining two pounds being allowed for waste.

KING BORIS AND BRIDE WELCOMED TO SOFIA

SOFIA, Bulgaria (AP)—King Boris III of Bulgaria and his Italian bride, Princess Giovanna, on Oct. 31 received the "nuptial benediction" of the Holy Synod of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church in Sofia Cathedral.

The ceremony took place shortly after the arrival of the royal couple in the Bulgarian capital from Bourgas, Black Sea port, and was accompanied by a colorful popular welcome.

YOUNG FLIER MISSES STOP, BUT CONTINUES

THOREAU, N. M. (AP)—Stanley Boynton, 18-year-old flier attempting to establish a new junior transcontinental flight record, missed a scheduled stop at Santa Fe, N. M., and landed at Thoreau Oct. 31 to refuel.

He was here a few minutes and then took off for Phoenix, his next overnight stop. Thoreau is near Gallup, N. M.

United Light & Power Has Period of Rapid Expansion

Assets Almost Doubled Since 1927—Net in Year to Aug. 31, 1930, Up 47 P. C. Over Preceding 12 Months—Enters Natural Gas Field

By O. R. ERICSON

Article 85

Among the larger holding concerns in the public utility field, United Light & Power Company is one which has made substantial progress in recent years, recording its best earnings in 1929, and showing gains over that year in 1930.

Sponsored by Otis-Eaton (Cleveland) interests, its forward-looking management is and has been making big strides in the gas industry, of which it is one of the leading factors and from which it derives the larger part of its gross business.

Of comparatively recent origin, organised in 1923, it represents holdings of companies whose history runs back several decades, and today its assets are approaching the $600,000,000 mark, with gross earnings of its subsidiary companies not far from $100,000,000 annually.

The operating subsidiaries serve an aggregate population of about 5,750,000, much of it located in the block of territory comprising the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, with important service rendered cities in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee, Texas and Manitoba, Can.

The kind of service rendered to the approximately 800 cities by United Light includes artificial and natural gas, electric light and power, artificial ice, cold storage and street and interurban railway transportation service.

It also sells gas and electric appliances and furnishes central station heat in 12 cities. With 28 water gas and 13 coal gas plants and 6440 miles of gas mains, sales exceeded 46,500,000,000 cubic feet in 1929, while the company's 61 power stations with annual generating capacity of 680,901 kilowatts, produced 1,414,793,428 k. w. h. of electricity, both classes of operations being substantially ahead of 1928.

Shows Rapid Expansion

United Light & Power Company has shown rapid expansion in the last five years, twice in that period acquiring companies practically as large as itself. In 1925, the Continental Gas & Electric Company with assets of around $140,000,000 and gross earnings of $23,600,000, was taken over, and in 1928 voting control was obtained of the American Light & Traction Company whose assets totaled $230,000,000, and gross exceeded $41,000,000.

Continental Gas serves with electric light and power such important cities as Kansas City, Mo., Columbus, O. Lincoln, Neb., and 312 smaller communities in seven states in the middle West, receiving more than 85 per cent of its net revenues from electricity.

On the other hand, more than 80 per cent of the revenues of American Light & Traction Company, which serves Detroit, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Ann Arbor, Mich., Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., and San Antonio, Tex., is derived from the gas end of utility service.

An important development this year was the entry of the company into the natural gas field. In conjunction with Lone Star Gas Company and North American Light & Traction Company, it formed the Northern Natural Gas Company which will supply natural gas to a large part of Iowa and certain parts of Nebraska and Tennessee. It was stated a few weeks ago that Fayetteville, Tenn., will be served with natural gas not later than Dec. 15 of this year by Chattanooga Gas Company, a subsidiary.

In this connection, it will be noted that substantial acreages in natural gas fields in Kansas and various rights of way for pipe line extensions have been bought by American Light & Traction which anticipates serving Omaha and Lincoln, Neb., with this gas, industrial business being the first objective.

Increase in Net Rapid

The company spends large amounts each year in new construction and in increasing efficiency. In 1929, expenditures for this purpose totaled $24,212,332 of which $15,230,088 was for electricity and $7,612,578 for gas, while in 1928 $23,788,350 was spent for new construction, of which $14,188,851 was for the electric and $7,538,616 for the gas department. It is expected that this year's expenditures will be even larger.

Earnings of United Light & Power in the last six years reflect not only the increased service rendered a larger population, but acquisitions. Thus, gross in 1924 of $10,561,603 and net of $3,745,637 jumped the next year to $36,202,620 and $9,118,448 respectively, due to the inclusion of results of Continental Gas. By the end of 1928, gross had jumped to $67,719,590 and net to $14,819,713, reflecting six months' operations of American Light & Traction from July 1, 1929. Gross gained 42 per cent to $96,200,648, and net approximately 50 per cent last year when 12 months' operations of American Light were included.

Earnings of both gross and net have been increasing in 1930, though at a somewhat slower pace. For the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, gross of $96,260,000 was only 4.2 per cent ahead of the preceding 12 months, but net rose 54 per cent. In the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1930 gross of $96,315,881 compared with $92,967,536 in the preceding 12 months' period, a gain of 3.6 per cent, while net income gained 47 per cent to $11,321,716 or about $2.40 a share on the class A common stock.

Improves Financial Position

Earnings on the 3,227,517 average combined Class A and B common shares outstanding in 1929 were equal to $2.29 a share which would compare with $1.54 a share on 3,059,755 average common shares in 1928.

Last fall United Light improved the position of its common stock by simplifying the capital structure. It sold 600,000 shares of $6 first preferred stock and with the proceeds redeemed all its old Class A and Class B preferred, paid off $6,000,000 of bank loans and $13,000,000 of subsidiary debt and improved its current position to the strongest point in its history. The preferred is convertible at the rate of two shares of common for each share of preferred.

The consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1929 shows total assets of $567,316,659 which compares with $500,022,206, the year before and $296,253,790 in 1927. Its total funded debt is $274,079,797. Net working capital at the end of last year was $34,568,000 compared with $11,893,000 the year before. Stock outstanding consists of 600,000 shares of $6 first preferred, 2,221,010 shares of Class A common and 1,060,000 shares of Class B common.

Following the decline in utility securities in 1926, a new management eliminated the stock dividend policy and started cash dividends. In that year 36 cents a share was paid, in 1927 and 1928 48 cents a share. The quarterly rate was raised to 15 cents on both classes of common in June, 1929, and to 25 cents in May, 1930, the $1 annual rate still being in effect.

The A stock is listed on the New York Curb where its high of 56 and low of 27½ compares with present price of about 31.

Bulls Unable to Maintain Grain Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Continued depression in the securities market, the collapse of the price structure in corn and the lack of general buying force under the market, operated to give the grain markets another serious setback. At the end of the week, sentiment was extremely pessimistic.

The trade is facing a liquidating period in the December deliveries as well as a gradually mounting movement of new corn. Local bulls in all grains either gave up the fight the last few days or were placed on the defensive. Outside buying help has become decidedly indifferent.

Temporary rallies in wheat were occasioned by the unfavorable reports in regard to rust in Argentina, but there was little change in the foreign conditions, the buying of actual wheat being of small proportions. So far no actual demonstration has been reported in Argentina and weather conditions at last accounts were favorable.

November is a critical month in Argentina in regard to wheat, but with the acreage larger and conditions up to this time good, bulls are not inclined to place much reliance on the current reports from that country, especially as Buenos Aires and Rosario markets have evinced uneasiness.

Receipts of wheat after being comparatively small for a time are picking up, and are now running larger than a year ago, which will probably prevent any material decrease in visible stocks for the present, inasmuch as clearances of our wheat and flour are small.

Canadian country marketings are much larger than a year ago. Wheat is being moved down the lakes from Fort William rapidly, but is presumably being piled up in Eastern positions. North American clearances for the week were 5,820,000 bushels. Some late reports from England suggest larger purchases shortly of Canadian wheat.

The continental European countries continue to limit purchases of foreign wheat and are compelling the use of native grains to the greatest extent possible.

Liquidation by corn long became increasingly active late in the week, with May and July corn going to new lows on the crop. The evidence gathers that substitutes for corn are being used heavily at much lower prices, and that farmers are inclined to sell their corn and use as much other feedstuffs as possible at present price differences. There is little doubt, therefore, that the movement will be pretty heavy, corn being the best money crop for the farmer this year.

The shipping demand for corn has continued good, but prices for new corn have dropped sharply relative to the December, and the December has been much weaker than the deferred months.

Oats followed in the wake of corn, and rye also was weak, liquidation being the rule in all pits.

HEINZ WAPNEKE WINS SCULPTURE AWARD

CHICAGO (AP)—Heinz Wapneke, New York sculptor, won the $2500 Logan prize Oct. 30 at the annual exhibition of American painting and sculpture with his work "Water Carrier." The exhibit was a life-sized marble combining an idealized face with a stolid figure, which is popular with artists of the modern school.

Jacob Getlar Smith, also of New York, won the $750 Logan prize for painting with his picture "Friends." The patrons were Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan.

CHILE UNDISTURBED BY TARIFF MEASURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VALPARAISO, Chile—Don Carlos Davila, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, told newspaper men on his arrival here that Chile had nothing to fear from the United States tariff act.

"Ninety per cent of Chilean exports to the States are free from the new duties," he said. "As we sell America twice as much as we buy, we may consider ourselves in a privileged position."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Mary Edith Gregory, Washington, D. C.
Laurence Field, Cambridge, Mass.
Dugald Hansis, Somerville, Mass.
John Field, Cambridge, Mass.
A. M. Lucking, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
Marcia B. Aldrich, Omaha, Neb.
Mrs. Mary B. Riley, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. N. E. Wright, Littleton, N. H.
Mrs. R. E. Morris, Malden, Mass.
Sam J. Banks, New York City.
Virginia C. Mellor, Woonsocket, R. I.
Edna Rice, Newtonville, Mass.
Joseph W. Boak, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Florence M. Boak, Hollywood, Calif.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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EVERYBODY BUYS CHRISTMAS CARDS—Earn extra money with our attractive boxed assortments, containing 21 beautiful cards, matched envelopes, in smart gift box; sells for $1.00; cost you 50 cents; 100% profit; every card a masterpiece; one of the most attractive money-makers in the field; write for particulars! BEACON CARD CO., Dept. 105, 170 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

SELL FINEST CHRISTMAS CARDS—Made to order and unusual boxed assortments; earn extra money; spare time; experience unnecessary. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK-PLATE drawn to your individual taste; sketch, with estimate of cost submitted; correspondence solicited. OLD BRICK STUDIO, 8116 Harvard Road, Detroit.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA—In private Protestant home; loving, conscientious guardianship; swimming; A-1 references. MRS. A. J. MATHEWS, 1914 10th St., So.

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FOR SALE—West Burbank Garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif.

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FOR $60 CASH
your two-inch double column standing advertisement will go in the Islip Bay Shore Messenger, Lake Ronkonkoma Mirror, King's Park and Huntington Messenger, and Smithtown Messenger (all four) for 1 year. These papers reach Long Island society weekly. THE MESSENGER SYNDICATE, Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years, recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualised to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

FOR holiday gifts or Thanksgiving feasts, send for price list of southern specials: pound box of candied figs, kumquats, spiced pecans, etc., postpaid $1.70. THE PINEQUAT SHOP, A-525, Fairhope, Alabama.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE polish formula; easily and inexpensively made; thoroughly cleans and polishes. Send $1 and address to MRS. NANCY P. CULVER, 59 Colvin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURERS—We desire useful article or product to sell in Montana. WESTERN DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, Inc., Box 646, Helena, Montana.

PAYING GUESTS

Clearwater, Florida

Connecting rooms, private bath, maid service; Harbor Oaks section; for 1 or 2 couples or small family desiring excellent food, home atmosphere and friendly attention. Address C. H. BROWN, Williams Inn, Williamstown, Mass., or K. W. ROBBINS, Robbins Nest, W. Thornton, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or will trade for Central Florida property, a 5-room modern suburban bungalow with garage, shrubbery and fruit. R. O. SMITH, Route 6, Elkhart, Ind.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY of South Texas—Improved and unimproved citrus fruit lands in 5 to 10-acre, and larger, tracts for home sites; also tracts of from 500 to 2000 acres available for subdivision; all first-class citrus fruit land and subject to irrigation; all correspondence promptly answered. S. C. SANDFORD, Box 576, La Feria, Texas.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

VACANT residential lake front corner; nearly 2 acres; ideally located for small estate; streets paved 2 sides; all conveniences at curb. OWNER, Box 999, Lake City, Fla.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. S. P. BENTON, 323 W. 2nd, MUtual 8884, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

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LOS ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms; with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

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CULTURED woman will manage home and family during absence of parents; long or short period; go anywhere; act as secretary-companion; read aloud well; adaptable to elderly people. G-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

TRANSLATORS

TO BIBLE STUDENTS
Will mail the original Hebrew or Greek definition of any 10 selected Bible words for $1.00. WALTER M. DIXON, 409 Loew's State Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Beacon Hill Rentals

ATTRACTIVE 2 and 3-room apartments, kitchenette and bath, from $60 a month up. Phone representative, E. J. STRINGER, Haymarket 0942.

WALTER CHANNING, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston Hubbard 8230

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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FLORIDA

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DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
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A Clean Service for Every Need.
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GEORGIA

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We are equipped to take care of your needs. Efficient service.
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Invites Your Banking Business
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Every Banking Service
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Running water in every room.
Lift, Central Heating.
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Good Cooking Modern Comfort
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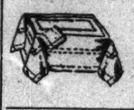
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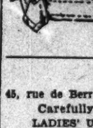
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Original designs.
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Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

GERMANY

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(Continued)

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Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear. Bed and Table Linen. House Linen. Bathing Suits and Towels. Quilts.
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Baugeschäft

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Ladies' Hats, Coats & Dresses
Speciality: Better Class
Viennese and Parisian Ready-Made Clothes
FIRMA BUYSMAN
82 van Baerlestraat Phone: 21105

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Telephone: 10785
We stock: "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy" by Sibyl Wilbur.
(mail orders executed)

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"Goethe"
Table Standard in Black and Silver. Price f 19.50.
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DR. KUYPERSTRAAT 19
THE HAGUE

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Coal—Coke—Anthracite
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Flowers: Tokens of joy.

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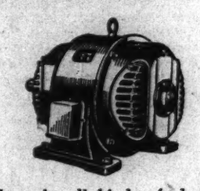
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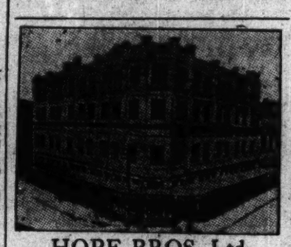
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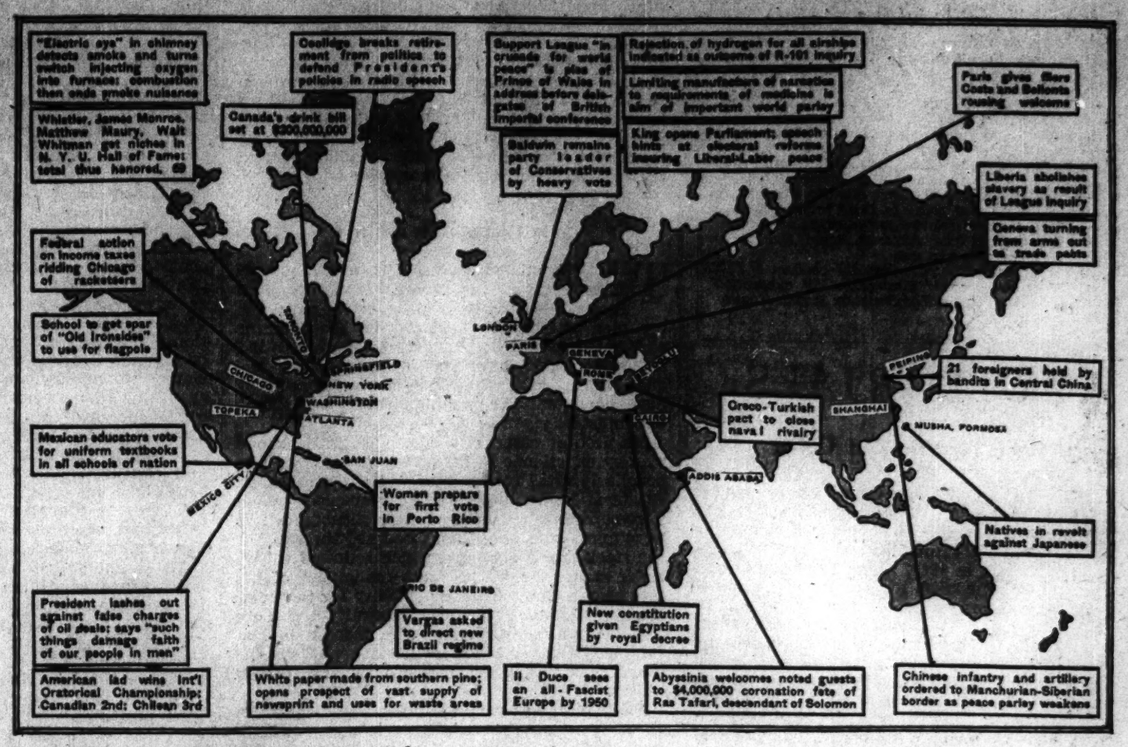
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


"Electric eye" in chimney detects smoke and turns switch injecting oxygen into furnace; combustion then ends smoke nuisance
Coolidge breaks retirement from politics to defend Presidents policies in radio speech
Support League "in crusade for world peace" by plea of Prince of Wales in address before delegates of British imperial conference
Rejection of hydrogen for all airships indicated as outcome of R-101 inquiry
Parks gives Elsie Ochs and Bellonte rousing welcome
Whistler, James Monroe, Matthew Maury, Walt Whitman get niches in N. Y. U. Hall of Fame; total thus honored, 69
Canada's drink bill set at $200,000,000
Limiting manufacture of narcotics to requirements of medicine is aim of important world parley
King opens Parliament; speech hints at electoral reforms insuring Liberal-Labor peace
Baldwin remains party leader of Conservatives by heavy vote
Liberia abolishes slavery as result of League inquiry
Geneva turning from arms cut to trade pacts
Federal action on income taxes ridding Chicago of racketeers
School to get spar of "Old Ironsides" to use for flagpole
21 foreigners held by bandits in Central China
Greco-Turkish pact to close naval rivalry
Mexican educators vote for uniform textbooks in all schools of nation
Woman prepare for first vote in Porto Rico
Natives in revolt against Japanese
President lashes out against false charges of oil deals; says "such things damage faith of our people in men"
Vargas asked to direct new Brazil regime
New constitution given Egyptians by royal decree
American lad wins Int'l Oratorical Championship; Canadian 2nd; Chilean 3rd
White paper made from southern pine; opens prospect of vast supply of newsprint and uses for waste areas
Il Duce sees an all-Fascist Europe by 1950
Abyssinia welcomes noted guests to $4,000,000 coronation fete of Ras Tafari, descendant of Solomon
Chinese infantry and artillery ordered to Manchurian-Siberian border as peace parley weakens
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
CHICAGO
TOPEKA
WASHINGTON
ATLANTA
SAN JUAN
RIO DE JANEIRO
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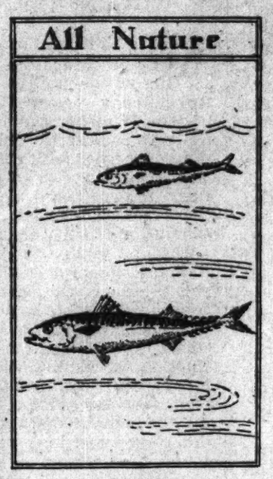
All Nature



Mackerel

FROM an economic point of view, the mackerel family of fishes is important in both the great oceans; but the one of chief significance along the western north Atlantic shore is the common mackerel *(Sopomber scombrus)*, having spiny-rayed fins, which are especially noticeable in two rows of finlets near the crescent-shaped tail.

This handsome specimen displays numerous indefinite black, transverse bands across a lustrous, metallic-blue back. Such a pattern produces a ripply effect, and light-toned underparts help out the protective color adaptation. These fish are of a strikingly trim build, with such flowing streamlines that one might imagine the great dirigibles to have been fashioned after such a design. The slender, tapering shape presents slight resistance to the element through which it passes, and admits of great swiftness and flexibility.

The average length at the age of four years is about 16 inches, and the weight two pounds. These fish are peculiar in that they possess no swim bladder; and they have a much higher temperature than is usual with fishes.

Usually in April immense schools of mackerel appear south of Florida, and from there journey up the Gulf Stream, approaching the shore frequently, for feeding and spawning purposes. At such times the great shoals have been estimated at one-half mile in width, and to extend for more than 20 miles. While moving through the water in such masses they manifest a silvery phosphorescent glow on the surface, which clearly indicates their position at night. In late May the Gloucester fishing fleet sails into port laden with its first mackerel trophies of the season.

A Word a Day

Ménage

This word is used to designate a household or a domestic establishment, particularly one in which a prominent and very busy person surrounds himself or herself with trusted friends and workers.

We took the word directly from the French *ménage*, where it has the same spelling and sense as we employ it.

Mé-nage' is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled may-nazh', in which the first *a* is long as in *late*, second as in *ask*.

"She could not make a place for him in her ménage."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

London Opinion: Very good prices were fetched at a recent sale, for suits of armor. No doubt the bidding was brisk among football referees.

Judge: Ex-President Leguia of Peru used to be an agent for a New York life insurance company. So it's no novelty for him to be thrown out of an office.

Life: Free verse is the triumph of mind over meter.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend.—RUSKIN.

The Mail Bag

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

I am a boy 12 years old and live on a small chicken ranch in Spring Valley, near San Diego. We also have some rabbits and a goat. I help take care of the rabbits and chickens.

My school is the Ha-Hana school near Lakeside. The boys are making a miniature golf course out of rocks and stones. We have one period every day to work on our golf course.

We are going to have a puppet show from the story, "Doctor Doolittle's Circus." I have to make Doctor Doolittle, Slushie a seal, and Fatima.

I am interested in making model airpianes and collecting stamps. It is rather hard to collect foreign stamps in the United States, so I should like to correspond with some boy of my age who can write English and lives outside the United States. I should be glad to trade United States stamps for those of any other country.

Gordon W.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Cleveland is a very picturesque city with its Terminal Tower, which is the tallest building in Cleveland. It is 654 feet high and has 52 stories. This building is the most outstanding one in Cleveland and it may be seen six miles from the Public Square on a clear day.

We live a block away from the ball park of Cleveland. Here many ball games are played. We love to watch the crowds gather at the park and we have often been in it.

I am 15 years old and go to Third Church of Christ, Scientist. I have been going for two years and have enjoyed having The Christian Science Monitor in our home. It has helped me a lot in my school work.

My special interests are music (especially piano), journalism and languages. I would like to correspond with girls in the western states and in Europe, and will answer all letters written to me. Elizabeth Betsy T.

San Pedro, California

Dear Editor:

My parents have been subscribers to the Mail Bag for many years. I have been interested also.

We live in San Pedro which is the heart of Los Angeles harbor. Our battleships are constantly in and out of the harbor. I have watched the navy at target practice many times and it is very interesting.

This summer I took a trip down to Ensenada, Mexico, with a girls' boarding school. The ocean liner, Emma Alexander, was my home during the whole trip and I had many exciting adventures on board. She is one of the smoothest riding ships on the Pacific coast. We stopped at San Diego both coming and going.

My favorite sports are tennis, swimming and motoring. I love to motor to different beautiful towns and places. My hobby is taking pictures of beautiful resorts and other interesting places.

If any girl should like to correspond with me I should be very glad. I am 15 and I would especially like to hear from a girl from a foreign country, such as Ireland, Belgium, Holland, France or Switzerland. I shall always be a true correspondent for I like to write letters.

Virginia P.

West Haven, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my gratitude for the Monitor, which has helped me in many ways. It helps me with my school work and I have learned many ways of kindness from the Sundial Column. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade in school and I love both to read and write.

On Sunday we took a ride to New Jersey, from West Haven. We took the shore road to Milford and then the Boston Post Road to New York City. The foliage was beautiful. We rode along the Hudson River and then along Eleventh Avenue to the Forty-second Street Ferry, where we crossed. The view from New Jersey, looking back, was a beautiful sight, with the tall buildings and beautiful coloring.

On our way back we went through the Holland Tunnel which is under the Hudson River. It is all white inside and lit with electric lights. You would never know you were passing under water. It is 1.75 miles long and was being built from 1920 to 1927 and cost $48,400,000. It is worth going a long way to see such a wonderful piece of construction.

We also passed the new suspension bridge they are building across the Hudson River. They are dropping the cables from the platform. We surely enjoyed our trip and hope others will like to hear about it.

I would be glad to write to anyone from anywhere. Florence H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Ruth K. (12), Salem, Ore.—Especially from foreign countries.

Marjorie C. (12), Riverside, Calif.—Especially from abroad. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Marie K. (13), Hollywood, Calif.—From eastern states. Exchange post cards.

Muriel L. (14), North Topeka, Kan.—Interested in music and outdoor sports.

Marjorie B. (15), Pittsfield, Mass.—

Roselle T. (16), St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in dramatics, readings and outdoor sports.

Lorraine S. (16), Brooklyn, N. Y.—Especially from California.

Mabel B. (17), Berkeley, Calif.

Boys

Ben B. (12), Berkeley, Calif.

Martin R. (15), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Spain, India and Africa.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Two Countries Puzzle

Each object can be named with a five-letter word. Using the initial letters of these words, spell the names of two countries, each having five letters. The figures indicate that the initial letters may be used that number of times.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

An Honest Workman

London

A RUMANIAN professor has gone back to his own country with a splendid story of British honesty.

One of his traveling trunks was sent to a shop to be repaired. Shortly afterward he received a telephone message asking him to call back at the shop.

When he arrived a workman told him that on starting to repair the trunk he discovered a fairly large sum of money left inside.

The professor adds that he was the beneficiary of a thorough lecture on carelessness, but that as the workman was Irish, there was plenty of humor mixed with it. But he thinks a lot about British honesty.

A Thank-You to Contributors

THE friends who always remember the Sundial when they run across an outstanding incident of thoughtfulness to others will surely feel well repaid for their contributions when they read what Miss M. W. C. has to say: "The Sundial is the first thing I read when I open the Monitor. Many times it has given me courage and happiness when doubt, distrust, fear, and unhappiness seemed so real." She incloses a clipping from the Chicago Tribune telling of the successful efforts of a motion picture star to have three Negroes (who had misappropriated her jewels) put on probation rather than sent to prison.

In Lighter Vein

Unphased

"Have you any education, Mose?" asked the prospective employer.

"Yes, suh, suttinly," says Mose.

"Well, can you write your name?"

"Suh?"

"Can you write your name?"

"No, suh," said the unabashed Mose. "Ah always dictates it."—*The Recorder.*

So Simple

She was playing her first hole on the local miniature golf course. After eleven unsuccessful putts she dropped the little ball properly.

Straightening up and turning to her partner she remarked, "And is that all Bobby Jones has to do?"

Piano Tunes

The old songs will soon have to be revised and brought up to date. For example:

"*Parachuting* Nellie Home."
"In the *Zooming*, O My Darling."
"My Bonnie *Flies* Over the Ocean."
"After the *Fall* Is Over."
"On a *Sky-Cycle* Built for Two."
"The *Side Slips* O'er New York."
"Nobody Knows How *High* I am."
"Has Anybody Here Seen *Kelly* Field?"
"*Motor* of Mine."
"*Airily* We Roll Along."—*Life.*

Delayed Start

Algernon: "I've been going to the dentist's for three weeks now."

Clarence: "Really! Having a lot done?"

Algernon: "I won't know until I get there."—*Humorist.*

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Stamp Puzzle:
Armenia, Holland, Iceland, Turkey.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Reconstruction in China

LIKE Russia and Italy, China has a government resting on the one-party system. In the vocabulary of Sun Yat-senism, the country is going through a period of tutelage, designed to end in 1933, when Kuomintang dictatorship is scheduled to give place to democratic institutions.

By decreeing that during tutelage there should be no room for dissidents, Nanking drove the so-called reorganizationists out of the party and into the arms of the northern war lords who were the head and front of the short-lived rival Government in Peiping. The reorganizationists based their action on the charge that personal instead of party government had emerged in Nanking.

Not even the Nanking adherents denied that a personal caucus had come into existence in Nanking. Party control, with a sanction derived from party congresses held at long intervals, inevitably brings to the front an inner personal control. Otherwise the Government would be unable to function at all.

What is more to the point is the way in which personal leadership is exercised. The stumbling-block in tutelage must always be the personnel of the tutors. For this reason it is gratifying to find that Chiang Kai-shek's reconstruction program calls for the liberalization of the Government and the promulgation of a constitution. Excess baggage in the way of ideas and personalities, he says, should be thrown overboard. Self-government should be fostered so that the period of tutelage may be completed at an early date and true democracy brought into existence.

Brave words these, and though we may be permitted to recall that we have heard them before, that is no reason for doubting good intentions. At a recent meeting reported by the Chinese news agency Kuo Wen, Chiang Kai-shek is declared to have said:

> If we take stock of what we have done in recent years, we cannot but admit that there is some truth in the general criticism that we know only how to talk but not how to do, and how to draft many paper schemes but not how to carry them out.

This attitude should aid reconstruction. Chiang's plans have another merit in that they go a long way to meet not only the plank of the reorganizationist platform but the expressed wish of Chang Hsueh-liang, the war lord who from his seat in Mukden has acquired no mean authority out of recent events. Obviously there must be flexibility in a system of government which harbors the seeds of its own passing.

Hope will thus be engendered once again that party ranks in China will be closed in an effort to promote "liberalization." One of the bulwarks of that hope is the expected decision of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, to stay in the Cabinet with a free hand to put through that part of liberalization which refers to financial reform. Hard as was Chiang Kai-shek's war task, it was no whit harder than the peace effort which now falls to Mr. Soong.

Even before the recent trouble his accounts read more like those of an army than of a government functioning in peace. No less than 85 per cent of current receipts went to the military. To eke out meager revenues he had to resort to internal loans, which were incurred faster than the rate of repayment. To what height war exigencies forced up this borrowing, future statements will tell, but it must have been considerable.

Even so, and in spite of the intervening strife, there will still be general agreement with the postscript to Mr. Soong's last report, stating that "the basis of our national economy is truly sound and awaits peace and order to exhibit its colossal strength."

Applying the Feminine Sales Touch

SALESMANSHIP, as such, was once the prerogative of men only. Even department stores confined their sales force to men in the days when fixed prices were unknown and a sliding scale, or even bargaining, was the rule, rather than the exception. In those days railroad salesmanship was comprised largely of passing out tickets to persons who were obliged to come to the railroad if they wished to go from one place to another.

With the advent of women in business the feminine touch in the art of salesmanship became recognized in an ever-widening number of industries. Not alone in stores, but in advertising, manufacturing, finance and other activities, the woman salesman became less of a novelty and more of a necessity. Not on the railroads, however. As other agencies of transportation appeared on the scene, and competition for passengers became keener, the industries rivaling the railroad, notably aviation, introduced a feminine touch in their selling activities with marked success, but despite the lesson before them the railroads, with one or two notable exceptions, still exclude women from their passenger selling or travel promotion staffs.

The outstanding exception to this rule is the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which has developed a woman's sales force, with representatives in various important cities on its line, such as Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and elsewhere, and it is now the boast of this company in its current advertising that virtually half of its long-distance travelers are women. This, in turn, brings men to the railroad as travelers, since they enjoy the same touches of comfort which appeal to women.

Railroads are in a mood for experimenting at this time, in view of the losses in passenger traffic they have encountered in recent years, and the ingenuity and resourcefulness which have been shown by women on the sales staffs of other industries augurs well for the railroad, or railroads, which perceive the possibilities in seeking the advice and ability of those who have proved that selling is not solely a masculine art.

What Has He Done?

THE mere enumeration of the actual accomplishments of the Hoover Administration during the twenty months of its existence occupied well over a column in the Monitor earlier this week. To recapitulate the entire list is impracticable here. But so constantly is the question raised, "What has Hoover done?" by his opponents in the pending election that attention must be given to it.

Mr. Hoover came into office, heralded as one who by experience in handling great affairs was peculiarly fitted for the duties of the Presidency. His term began under business auspices which were superficially most fortunate, although there were many who even then discerned the signs of the stock market collapse which followed within eight months. Not the most malignant of his foes charge him with responsibility for that disaster to the stock-jobbing community any more than they attribute to him the drought of last summer, which brought added adversity to the already impoverished farmers of the United States.

There are, however, politicians—too many of them—who are striving to attribute the general business depression, which exists in the United States precisely as it exists in England, Germany, Italy, the Argentine, Brazil, Japan and Australia, to the Republican Administration. To their aid come those critics who insist that the President has not lived up to the promise of his sponsors, and that his record of achievement is not impressive.

To such the record as set forth in the Monitor's columns within the last few days may be commended as informative reading. It is a record of economy in governmental expenditures; of encouragement of governmental activities; of repeated contributions to the international well-being of the world; of improved enforcement of the prohibition law; of effective aid to the farmers, and of encouragement to private industry in the task of meeting by renewed and extended activities the unemployment problem which has come upon the country. The financial and industrial community, which probably can best judge of the importance of the President's activities, is as much a unit in his support today as it was at the time of his election.

Economic conditions, not peculiar to the United States, but world-wide, make it exceedingly easy at present for the opponents of the party in power to attribute to it business depressions and disaster. The facts do not justify the charge. No one who will study with an open mind the record of achievements of the Hoover Administration will fail of deep thankfulness that so capable an administrator of public affairs was at the head of the United States Government when these conditions arose.

The Post Card Has an Anniversary

JUST over a month ago the post card celebrated an anniversary. And why should it not follow a practice common to other important places and persons and things? Sixty years ago the post card made its début in England, introduced from Austria where it was invented.

In London the day was one of excitements and alarms. Miniature riots took place before several post offices, where the public was breathlessly desirous of making its initial purchase. The police had to be called in to keep order. One reflects upon this wonderingly today, smilingly tolerant of those expressionless little cards, buff-colored with a faintly mauve border down one side.

It was Mr. Gladstone who was their sponsor. He himself patronized them eagerly, extravagantly, declaring that they had prolonged his Ministry. More than that, it is recorded that he threatened to write an epic about the post card, as Cowper had done for the sofa. His enthusiasm was overwhelmingly justified by the rush of events. Nearly 1,000,000 post cards were sold during the first week of their existence.

In a year's time 75,000,000 had been bought. The uninitiated had learned where to inscribe the address, where the message. Was it that the public had actually an impelling need to communicate its briefer messages, or was it that literally the post cards were obtained for nothing? Their postage was a halfpenny. This ecstatic state of affairs continued for some time, after which a small charge was imposed for the card itself. With what result? Almost at once the sales dropped off startlingly.

Today the post card is rarely encountered. No sooner did people cease to regard it as cheap than they ceased to need it at all. What do they use now, when they pause to use anything at all? Well, there are single sheets of notepaper, there are telephones, there are the picture post cards—which some consider a pleasure to receive, some almost an affront. The buff-colored post card, once a time-saver, has become too laborious, too clumsy, too public a contrivance.

Concessions to Hungary?

"NO SMOKE without fire," says an old adage, and although its sentiment must not be taken as a sufficient reason for believing unfounded rumors, the mere repetition of a possibility tends to make it come true. Once more the European newspapers relate the supposed opinion of Thomas G. Masaryk, President of Czechoslovakia, in favor of a readjustment of frontiers with Hungary. Once more there is an official denial—but a denial in somewhat ambiguous terms. And once more there is a reaffirmation by such responsible organs as the Journal de Genève.

The fact is that a distinction must be drawn between profound political thought and practical political opportunism. Not only President Masaryk but most Czechoslovakians who are responsible in any degree for the foreign affairs of their country believe in the ultimate desirability of some rectification of frontiers. They sympathize with Hungarian difficulties, and they are ready to come to an understanding in propitious circumstances. But they demand that first the Hungarians should change their tactics. Aggressive propaganda and violent and acrimonious insistence on grievances make a generous policy virtually impossible. That is why certain foreign agitations do not help but hinder the Hungarian cause, and abuse of Czechoslovakia renders it difficult for Czechoslovakia to behave as handsomely as it really wishes.

Thus while the Czechoslovakian authorities are not indisposed to allow their profound political thought to become known, they are bound by considerations of practical political opportunism to give no official countenance to such statements as were recently made in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna. They will not permit "private conversations" to be put forward as "interviews." It would be dangerous, while there is a rather menacing clamor, to announce an intention of yielding; for such an announcement would not calm, but would increase the clamor. It would likewise arouse popular feelings in Czechoslovakia.

In short—and what applies to Czechoslovakia and Hungary applies to other countries in Europe—the best way of effecting modifications of the treaties, if modifications are needed and are just, is not that which consists in working up national passions. To make claims in a loud threatening voice is the worst way of obtaining redress. So is resistance stiffened. So are generous sentiments thwarted. So is even the expression of friendship made to appear unwise.

Hungary, and other countries with Hungary, would do well to take this lesson to heart, and to look upon the noisy propagandists for the revision of treaties as often unconsciously working against their professed aims.

A Better Today for the Child

A HEARTENING fact in the midst of materialistic preoccupations is the steady intensifying of humanity's coöperative purpose to make today better than yesterday. This is illustrated in our time no more clearly than by the way parents, schools and welfare organizations concerned with childhood have increasingly bent their energies to surround the child with such influences as might protect him against the crass materialism to which the post-war generation has had to adjust itself.

The first years after the armistice saw a world that had tumbled crazily upon the heads of its young people. Old and tried values had been swept away or temporarily tarnished. With machinery and invention forging dramatically ahead, and the nations, weary with overmuch emotion, welcoming coldly mechanistic development with absorbed interest, the world's youngsters were enmeshed in materialism, and accepting the emphasis adjusted themselves quickly to that very superficial world which their parents found bewildering. A breach between the two generations yawned. However, there was bound to come a rallying of counteracting forces. Earnestness where parents and children are concerned goes too deep to leave great wrong unrighted. It has been a herculean task, this reballasting of a badly listing ship, but the last decade has seen steady unfoldment of a splendid practical idealism cherished for the sake of the young people.

Consider the work of the vacation camp, seeking to bring the child closer to the harmonies of outdoors through communion with beauty of sea and woods, starry heavens and dipping paddle. Here, men and women devoted to the child's welfare share with countless boys and girls a comradeship such as children of earlier generations never knew. Consider, too, the work of the branch public libraries, with their clubs and exhibits, of the children's museums, the Four-H Clubs, the modern schools, the Scouts. The past decade has given each of these organizations and activities seven-leagued boots; and the emphasis as never before is upon the child, his physical, moral and spiritual welfare.

In a world so vastly changed since the war, a generation of parents whose own upbringing has its roots in pre-war customs and standards finds itself in need of help in teaching children to attune themselves properly to higher values of modern living. But consider the way that parents' associations, with the aim of meeting this need, have grown in ten years. Consistently successful too are books and magazines offering suggestions in child-development. Courses in parent-child relationships are attended eagerly.

The project of bringing up a spiritually adjusted generation of children in an age rife with materialistic attractions is not easy, and doubtless only the first faltering steps have been taken. However, even a cursory survey of the place accorded the child in each historical age (mourners over the "decadence" of the family and the modern generation to the contrary notwithstanding) will indicate today's fresh and earnest emphasis upon the rights of the child, upon the opportunities for his development in finding and expressing himself individually, and upon the unprecedented and intelligent adult activities aiding him to recognize and evaluate things of true worth.

Editorial Notes

Buy and Buy,
And while you buy
Another buys;
And by and by
Each one can buy.
Good times are nigh
Because you buy.

A step toward fuller acquaintance with international affairs is the establishment by numerous eastern universities of a Model Assembly, a miniature League of Nations, in which students enact sessions and discussions similar to those at Geneva.

During the football game with Georgia, the Yale band struck up the tune, "Marching Through Georgia," but the score implied that the southerners did most of the marching, and did it in New Haven.

One of the best ways to give thanks for your job is by helping a friend to find one.

The fellow who says "It's easy as pie" probably never attempted to make one.

Tricks at the Wheel

PAULA came racing down the steps and out onto the driveway just as I turned off the motor. Some young wives would have said: "Oh, how lovely!" Others would have jumped in immediately. But Paula, with that way she has, stopped suddenly before the chromium radiator and looked at me with wide, blue eyes.

I climbed out from behind the wheel, and together we surveyed the bright little coupé which was to be Paula's very own. Suddenly she pulled me down to the running board beside her, and began to plan. She would drive here. She would drive there. She would take old Mrs. MacDonahue out riding. Then . . .

"Greg!" she said solemnly, viewing the sleek bonnet of the car. "It looks so polished, so eager and efficient . . . my driving ought to be like that."

"But you drive well, Paula," I told her. "Far better than many men."

"I don't mean that," she answered. "I mean like . . . like that time you took me over that terrible Sandy Mountain road without any chains."

* * *

Perhaps it was because no husband is immune to flattery, or because an automotive engineer, after all, should know something about handling the cars he helps to design. Whatever it was, Paula and I started out that afternoon.

I hadn't expected the lesson to begin so soon, but a red light went on unexpectedly. The car came to a smooth, but such a sudden stop, that my nose nearly bumped the windshield.

"What brakes!" Paula exclaimed. I shook my head.

"Let's experiment," I proposed.

Paula, quick to grasp the scheme, selected the next level place. At a speed of twenty miles an hour, she threw out the clutch. The car coasted at almost the same speed for a considerable distance. Then she tried it again, leaving the clutch engaged, but just taking her toe off the accelerator. The car quickly slowed down to almost an idling speed.

"Lots of drivers," I explained, "throw out the clutch the minute they think of stopping. But you should push down on the foot brake considerably before you push down on the clutch. Then the engine will help slow you down just as it did a moment ago. Throw out the clutch only after you have slowed down to a point where you have almost lost all the braking effect of your engine."

A few experiments proved it. "Oh, I see," said Paula. "It's the same theory as going down a hill in second gear, isn't it."

"Smart girl," said I. "And here's your hill. Let's try."

* * *

It was a sharp, steep hill. Paula slowed down to almost a stop, shifted to second, and descended slowly on compression.

"It's fine," she said, "but suppose I was going faster. I'd almost have to stop to get into second gear."

"But you wouldn't," I replied. "It's very simple and a dandy trick to know on a wet, slippery day. You make the shift in three distinct movements, putting them all together very quickly. First, you shift into neutral in the usual way. Second, you let back the clutch and bear down on the accelerator—hard. That speeds up the motor. Third, you throw out the clutch and slip into second gear."

Paula tried it on the next hill. The gears growled frightfully.

"The whole secret is in the second stage of the operation," I told her. "If you were running at thirty miles an hour in second, the motor would be going very fast. Then, if you are in high gear and want to shift into second at that speed, get the motor running as fast as it would be if you were already in second gear. By letting your clutch in at this stage of the game, the second gears connected to the motor will be going around at the same rate as the ones connected to the rear wheels. You can slide them together easily."

After a few trials, Paula dropped from high into second gear with ease at twenty-five miles an hour.

"Like the mechanic who performed minor miracles with two taps of the hammer and charged $10," she said. "Fifty cents for each tap and $9 for knowing *where* to tap."

"Exactly," I agreed. "That road looks interesting."

Paula wheeled quickly and almost ran off the pavement in making the turn.

"Too fast. Too fast!" she said.

"Not really. It's your hands."

"Hands?"

"Uh, huh! Think of the steering wheel as the face of a clock. Hold your right hand about at the figure four and your left hand at the figure eight—the knuckles down."

"Like Pete?"

"Like Pete," I replied, for Pete is our chief test driver and had taught me many of the wrinkles I was passing on to Paula. "You see, that gives you complete control of the wheel in all positions, and you can handle it faster. These fancy grips, like one elbow out the window, are all right as long as you don't have to turn the wheel far. But at twenty minutes past eight both hands are in a position to be useful, and one can always be in action while the other is reaching for a new position to bring the wheel around."

* * *

But the charming side road did not go very far. It ended in a clump of trees that left little room to turn around.

"I *do* know enough to keep the rear wheels on the road," Paula remarked, heading into the turn in the approved style. It went well enough until, in jockeying around, the right rear wheel settled into a soft, muddy spot. The more power, the harder the wheel spun.

"Slow and easy does it," said Paula, shifting into low and letting the clutch in gently. Still the rear wheel spun.

"Try starting in second gear," I suggested. She did. There not being so much power in second gear the wheel kept its hold on the mud. We had traction. The car ambled right out.

Back on the main highway another traffic light stopped us. We were in front, but the two small cars on each side of us got away much more quickly.

"No pick up in this bus of yours," Paula bantered.

"Oh, no? Next time you start, get out of low almost the minute you are rolling. Then stay in second until I tell you to shift."

We were halted at the next corner. The light went green. Paula was out of low and into second gear before we were doing more than ten miles an hour. The speedometer climbed . . . 15 . . . 18 . . . 20 . . . 22. Paula shot a questioning glance from the corner of her eye. Still the speedometer was jumping upward . . . 25 . . . 30 . . . 32. .

"Shift!" I called. Paula halted the gear lever in neutral for just the right fraction of a second. There was a faint click. The gears went smoothly into high. Paula grinned as the rear-view mirror showed a long lead over the cars which had failed to take full advantage of the acceleration value of second gear.

* * *

"I think we can stop here," I said. "There's just room for you to park."

"But . . ." Paula began.

"Mind what teacher says," I interrupted firmly. "The first rule of a good driver is always to surround an ice cream soda at the proper interval."

"But, Gregory," Paula protested, "there's a . . ."

"Yes, yes," I insisted, "but we'll only be there a minute!"

Paula backed the car into the tight space by the curb with a few deft movements.

The soda was excellent. We lingered over it.

"Who's car is this?" demanded a man in blue as we returned.

"It's mine," I replied, noticing the brass buttons. "Don't you like it?"

"About $5 worth, tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, in Central Court," he said, handing me an official oversized calling card. "Next time you park, mister, keep away from hydrants."

C. E. G.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Tammany Racket

ANY group or party which has ruled for a long time attracts to itself the type of man who uses power for his own vicious ends. So it has been with municipal governments in America. Long continued dominance of one party organization—whether Republican or Democratic—has led to the development of systems of graft and corruption.

It is the distinction of Tammany Hall to have originated and developed a system that has been the envy and the pattern of corrupt politicians wherever they have been found. The operations of the Tweed Ring reached the height of its depredations in the early seventies. By present indications they were small compared with the workings of the wholesale graft which has run wild in recent months. The point has been reached where graft and corruption have permeated the whole structure of the city government. The system apparently includes every form of public plunder from the sale of judgeships to the petty grafting of inspectors and policemen.

A rough and incomplete compilation of the evidences of graft which have come to public attention in the last year or so forms an indictment of more than twenty counts. To mention some:

Queens County sewer frauds—conviction of borough president and another

State Superintendent of Insurance, Tammany man, convicted in City Trust Company scandal. Judge of General Sessions indicted. Tammany leaders involved.

Kings County judge convicted of mail fraud in finance companies. Split $250,000 for obtaining pier lease.

Kings County judge uses official position to promote sales of questionable stock. Under investigation.

Magistrate, the Bronx, removed for connection with underworld characters.

Magistrate, Manhattan, indicted for fraudulent use of the mails. His wife, a Tammany district leader, and his lieutenant indicted in connection with charge that his appointment was bought and paid for. Same leader indicted for income tax returns.

Supreme Court justice disappears under suspicious circumstances.

Judge of General Sessions under investigation.

Chairman of the Bureau of Standards and Appeals, indicted by both federal and county grand juries.

Public administrator, Richmond County, pleads guilty to embezzlement.

Deputy fire commissioner indicted.

Convictions for padded pay rolls in Street Cleaning Department.

Convictions for speculations in office of the New York County clerk.

Charges of grafting in Departments of Markets and Bureau of Weights and Measures. Under investigation.

City defrauded in Probation Bureau of Court of General Sessions.

More than a dozen men have received or are about to receive jail sentences for these offenses.

Although the term "racketeer" is a new word, it is expressive of what has been going on. Its meaning has been gradually broadened. The New Standard Dictionary of 1930, carrying it for the first time, defines it as: "One who terrorizes legitimate business by violence to obtain control or collect graft." Politically speaking, a racketeer might be defined as a politician or a political organization that uses his or its power in the government to levy tribute. On this basis, Tammany Hall has been engaged in rackets for many years. These rackets have been an example to racketeering politicians throughout the country.

Within recent years grafting has reached the point where legitimate business cannot be carried on in New York City without the payment of tribute directly or indirectly to municipal authorities. This fact has come to be so well recognized that business men of the highest standing are accepting it as a part of their cost of operation. They refuse to become excited about it or even to protest mildly. It is easier to pay and pay than to run the chance of offending the governmental powers.

Young men find outstanding business and professional men accepting the system. They soon realize they must scrap their own moral standards and fall in with the demands of the system, if they are to succeed.

Who can begin to calculate the moral toll thus taken by Tammany day by day?

There is a real chance this year to strike a valiant blow at this system pervading the entire structure of our local government and blunting our moral standards. Will the people of New York City, of New York State, have the courage to stand up for their ideals and strike that blow?—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Chicago's Other Side

AN enlightening article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on what Chicago is doing in the way of municipal improvements is a reminder that the city is not wholly given over to gunmen, rumrunners and racketeers. It still has the vision, the courage and the enterprise to go ahead with a program of development which involves an expenditure of approximately half a billion dollars. One of the world's largest cities, Chicago is taking place among the most beautiful.

In one respect the city's approach to the big problems which confront every city, in building for the future on a grand scale, is worth emphasizing, since it shows again the enduring value of a properly drawn city plan. Support of the program was won by solid appeals to community self-interest—first, to the desirability of making the city more livable; and, second, to the investment feature of the plan. A bridge across the Chicago River, by which a slum district was reclaimed, cost $14,000,000. An estimated increase of $100,000,000 in property values followed. Chicago's rapid growth was, of course, responsible for this increase in the city's taxable basis, but similar results appear on a smaller scale in every city where improvements are wisely planned. —*Baltimore Sun.*

Ban on Age Discrimination

THE New Jersey Legislature took official cognizance recently of the growing practice of age discrimination among employers by enacting a law forbidding discrimination on account of age in considering applicants for employment in the service of the State, counties or municipalities, except in the case of the fire and police departments and guards in penal institutions.

While age discrimination in private industry cannot be regulated by law, yet when laws are passed by the State prohibiting age discrimination in public employment, it has an ameliorating influence on the general employment status. Further, it is a manifestation, by the public, of the disapproval of the practice of age discrimination by private industry. New Jersey has set a precedent that other states might well follow.—*Professional Engineer.*